The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,195 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
21.	Hydaspes	2284	500	G. Incivener	17th Oct.
24.	Rome	3013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th "
—	Nizam	2736	600	G. W. Atkinson	31st "
31.	Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
28.	Surat	3142	450	C. R. Edwards	14th "
7.	Cathay	2963	50	T. Fairclough	21st "
—	Ancona	3293	800	E. S. Cole	28th "
5.	Peninsular	4709	800	A. E. Barlow	5th Dec.
26.	Pekin	3900	800	A. Symons	12th "
12.	Malwa	3979	800	C. W. Adamson	19th "
—	Gwalior	2733	500	F. Hastie	26th "
					1885.
	Poonah	3023	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
	Formosa	5797	1000	A. E. Daniell	9th "
	Massilia	4011	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Plymouth; those marked M via Marseilles. By the above steamers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Cargo will be taken on board at the Company's Dockyard, Ballard Pier, at 4 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
CHINA	3908	700	G. W. Brady	17th	Oct.
MASSILIA	4011	1000	S. D. Shallard	31st	"
TASMANIA	4144	800	A. E. Johnson	14th	Nov.
AUSTRALIA	3809	600	J. C. Babot	28th	"

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates for passengers, particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Rail Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and Return Tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel one way by the Steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (special advertisement), and the voyage to the former is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Passengers to London, by the sea route *or via* Marseilles, can book the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 320. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free, children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
ABYSSINIA	3,500	400	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *via* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer L. CANTON, 3,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 0s.
Via Dieppe.....1st class „ 5 15 0

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIÂ* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Sturli	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Reguzin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G Doncich	4,000	600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 20, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN FORBES	2,500	J. A. Gnara	22nd Oct.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	12th Nov.
CLAN GRANT	3,000	A. J. Philp	22nd do.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. McMahon	2nd Dec.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon, Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lbs. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.	bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lbs. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A Wh American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Do.,
Agents.

Apollo Street, May 15, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Mareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and treble.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
RINGLS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON-BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOSIERY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—		
Plain Brown ..... from	7 8	to 11 0
Fancy Colours ..... „	10 8	to 24 0
Fancy Stripes ..... „	9 8	to 20 0
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE—		
Plain White ..... „	13 8	to 15 8
Fancy Colours ..... „	16 8	to 25 0
Fancy Stripes ..... „	17 0	to 25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—		
Fancy Colours ..... „	11 0	to 23 8
Fancy Stripes ..... „	14 8	to 25 0
HAND-KNITTED HALF-HOSE—		
Real Scotch Wool ..... „	16 0	

BANIANS.

Fine Gauze, half sleeves ..... „	22 8	to 26 0
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves ... „	35 0	to 40 8
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves „	48 0	to 58 8
Silk and Wool, half sleeves ... „	67 0	to 90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves ..... „	54 0	to 72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves ..... „	60 0	to 84 0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short) ..... „	43 0	to 60 0
Gauze Pants ..... „	43 0	to 60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats) ..... „	67 0	to 90 0
Stout White Merino Pants ... „	70 0	to 85 0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants ..... „	70 0	to 85 0

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS, LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GREAT NOVELTY IN BOMBAY,

BY ESTABROOKE,

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN GEM PHOTOGRAPHER.

9 Gem Portraits .....Re. 1
9 Victorias .....Rs. 3

Made and finished in a few minutes, warranted not to fade ; are the best for Pins, Lockets, &c.

6 & 8, Tamarind Lane, late Royal Hotel Building opposite Temple Bar,

COME AND TRY THEM.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :

AHMEDABAD, BROACH, HOOBLEE, INDORE, KHANGAUM, KURRACHEE, OOMRAOTTEE, POONA.

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody ; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,
Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs. a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from	7 0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from	8 0
CREST DIES engraved, from	9 0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from	10 0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour	2 8
Ditto ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze	5 0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line	1 8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2 0
Engraving per line extra	1 0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra	1 0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from	5 0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100	1 0
Lady's ditto ditto	2 0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto	1 12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2 4
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from	5 0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

PIGOW, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale Rate of Rs. 45 per 25 lbs. case. Net Cash.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash, duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. R. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortable and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear ; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	„ 30
In Semi-hunting	„ 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	„ 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE,

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, RS. 4,00,000.

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
ROBT. VALENTINE REID, Esq.
CUMROODIN TYABJEE, Esq.
A. W. FORDE, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.
KHIMJEE JIWA, Esq.

THE object of the above Company is to utilized the magnificent water-power now available at Karakwasla, near Poona, for the manufacture of Paper and other purposes.

A Lease of ALL THE POWER AVAILABLE THERE, with about six acres of ground, has been obtained from Government on most advantageous terms.

A very careful estimate shows that not less than sixteen per cent. on the capital may be fairly expected as profit on the undertaking, and from a comparative statement it appears that the advantage gained by working with water instead of steam power is equal to eight per cent. per annum on a capital of four lakhs of Rupees.

The enterprise has the following advantages which should recommend it to the attention of investors :—

1. The abundant supply of the raw material.
2. The large and constantly increasing demand for the manufactured article.
3. The facilities afforded by the existence of an efficient and inexpensive water-power, of which this Company are the sole proprietors.
4. An ample supply of pure water at a very low cost, for manufacturing purposes.
5. Railway transport to all parts of India.

Half the capital has already been subscribed.

For further particulars, see the prospectus, obtainable on application at the AGRA BANK, Ld. or to H. M. PHIPSON, Esq., or to SHAIK ADAM ESSOOFBHOY, Esq., Apollo-street, Bombay.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON and Co. will be glad to forward on application their REVISED and ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES in any of the following Departments, gratis and free by post :—

BOOKS,
STATIONERY and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES (fully illustrated),
WINES and SPIRITS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE DRUG and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Also their list of ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for which they are now receiving subscriptions for 1885.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE SUCCESSORS,

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

With the immense variety on hand of
WASHING DRESS FABRICS,
It is impossible for Ladies to get a better selection. We have all the LATEST NOVELTIES in Washing Materials comprising Zephyrs, Cambrics, Sateens, Galateas, Brocades and Brilliants, and Fancy Flowered Cotton Materials.

ZEPHYRS.
In a variety of fashionable designs and colours. Plain Checks, and Stripes. 30 inches. From annas 3 per yard.

BROCADES AND BRILLIANTINES.
These are materials best suited for Ladies. Morning Robes or Morning Dresses in cream and white striped, or Flowered. From Annas 5 per yard.

STRIPED GALATEA.
Very superior and a most durable material well suited for Boys' Suits. Cannot be surpassed for wear. Extra Stout. Red, White, Blue and White, and Brown and White Stripes, 27 inches. Ans. 14 per yard.

OATMEAL.
A beautiful material for wear. 27 inches. From Ans. 8 per yard.

SELF-COLOURED CAMBRICS.
From Ans. 4 per yard.

FANCY CAMBRICS.
In stripes and Flowers. From Ans. 7 per yard.

FANCY PRINTS.
In a variety of patterns, Flowers, and Figures. 25 inches. From Ans. 3 per yard.

SATEENS.
Pompadoure and Broche Sateens, a large variety to select from. The designs are most elaborate and Exquisite in colour. When made up have the appearance of Rich Ottoman and Broche Sateens.
From Ans. 14 per yard.

SELF-COLOURED SATEENS.
In all the leading colours. From Ans. 10-6 per yard.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

TO MEET the WISHES of those who desire to have SHARES in the CURRENCY OF THIS COUNTRY the Directors have agreed to issue Shares of Rs. 100 each, application for which will be received at the Agency here.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

RUPEE ISSUE

In Shares of Rs. 100 each,

Payable Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 80 at such times and in such sums not exceeding Rs. 20 as the Directors may determine and at intervals of not less than one month.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation will be RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE for these Shares at a rate to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery :—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
6 Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines, 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 16 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Blasing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Vadial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Sertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 50 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 30 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 3 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart

FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

WHISKY, WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirits, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23 ; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

5, RAMPART-ROW,

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 132.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for those goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 18th and 20th instant, on account of the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th October, 1884.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
MESS, CLUB, AND GENERAL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.
23, Apollo-street, Bombay,

OILMANSTORES and goods of any description supplied according to order from stocks here, or from home direct from the Manufacturers, to any port. They are carefully selected, Packing receiving special attention. Stores, &c, &c., can be supplied from the different London co-operative societies at catalogued prices, without the necessity of our constituents becoming shareholders or ticket-holders. Price Lists can be obtained on application or sent free to any address.

WM. WATSON & Co.

Bombay—23, Apollo-street.
London—27, Leadenhall-street.

THE CHEAPEST AND THE OLDEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR LONDON-MADE WATCHES, Gold and Silver, full and three-quarter plate, gold plain and compensation balance, with key and keyless extra strong, keyless half-quarter and minute repeaters, and also independent centre second watches. Also 18-ct. gold full size Albert chains, most suitable for presentation.

Pray see before buying.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

CELEBRATED LOCHDHU and V. O. S., very old SHAMROCK WHISKY as supplied to the leading Clubs in the United Kingdom, can now be had from our

SOLE AGENT—JOHN M. HEYN,
25, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

These well-known blends stand second to none in regard to quality, and have obtained five Gold Medals for excellence, one of which was awarded at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.

KIRKER, GREER & CO., Limited,
BELFAST AND GLASGOW,
DISTILLERS.

TO BE LET, at Mahim, "Kateville," a new comfortable Bungalow, open to the sea breeze, and close to the Scottish Orphanage. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

MATHERAN.

THE undermentioned HOUSES are TO BE LET at MATHERAN for the ensuing Season :—

Walker's Bungalow.	Rosehill (General Fuller's House),
Sea View.	Springwood.
Red Lands.	Cairnmore.
Barr Cottage.	Mary Lodge.
Rugby Lodge.	Ewart Lodge.
Stone Hedge.	Arnould Lodge.
Stearn's House.	Fernwood.
The Chalet.	Kitty Villa.
Belle-Vue.	Sunny Side.
Bee-Hive.	Gomes House.
Folly.	Caprera.
Keepsake.	Mendis House.
Woodland.	Senna House.
Cozens's Bungalow.	Bund Rose.
Parbut House.	Bund Side.
Rajasthan.	

For Plans of the Houses and particulars of rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished, for one month, from the 16th October, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, with use of servants. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amounts to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£928,[illegible]
" 1883	£914,2[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

CHANCE TO EUROPEAN LODGE, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1857	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,203 6	1883	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum street.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH

POSSESSES wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the Hair without injury to the skin.

Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH,

Prepared from the formula of the late Professor Wilson. An excellent remedy for preventing the Hair falling off.

Price Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

LIMEJUICE AND GLYCERINE

Effectually cleanses the skin of the Head and promotes the growth of the Hair.

Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-4

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 132.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... "	1 0
Seltzer Water ... ... "	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... "	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... "	1 8
Raspberryade ... ... "	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... "	0 12
Potash Water ... ... "	0 12
Lithia Water ... ... "	1 8
Vichy Water ... ... "	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 132.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE, and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs and cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING
for the prevention and cure of BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Ellman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,	Stevens' Ointment.
Clark's Hopplemenomona.	
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.	

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 132.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th October 1884, at 4 p.m., to confirm the following Resolutions which were adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 3rd October 1884 :—

1st. "That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to increase the capital of the Company by the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 by the issue of 100 new shares of Rs. 1,000 each."

2nd. "That the Directors be and they are hereby empowered to sell the new shares from time to time as they may think it advisable for the interest of the Company, either by public auction or private sale."

3rd. "That Article No. 51 of the Articles of Association be expunged, and the following be substituted in its place :—

'Subsequent General Meetings shall be held once at least in every year, between the months of July and November, at such times and places as the Directors from time to time determine.'"

4th. "That Article No. 55 of the Articles of Association for convening General, Ordinary or Extraordinary Meetings be altered as follows :—

'That words "Fourteen days" be expunged from the Article, and the words "Seven days" be substituted in their place.'"

By Order of the Board of Directors,
p. pro. JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
J. C. MITCHELL,
Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF Building Materials in the Sanitarium Compound Marine Lines.

Under instructions from Lt. Col. W. Merriman, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October, 1884, at 3 p. m., at the Sanitarium Marine Lines for removal, all the materials of bungalows No. 9, 10, cookroom and servants quarters No. 9, 10, and stables No. 7, 10.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 14th October, 1884.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Remount Lines, Girgaum, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jumma Abdoolla.

1 Boat-shaped Phaeton with single and double pole.
1 Landau with single and double pole.
1 Brougham " single pole.
1 Mail Phaeton do. do.
1 Pail-shaped Shigram.
1 Shigram.
1 Brougam by Silk and Sons.
1 Mail Phaeton.
1 Open-shaped Phaeton.
2 Old Harnesses.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in splendid and elegant gilt frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of oleographs, &c., &c., comprising the following subjects :—

In the Garden, The Flower-girl, Fruit-girl, In the Meadow, Venus, In Disgrace, Quiet as a Lamb, Duch Coons, Cattle on the Stream, Pope, First of April, Winning the Gloves, Interrupted Duet, Strictly Confidential, Tid Right, Female Heads, Pompii Scenes, Stag Shooting, Scene in Italy, Going to Market, Sir Walter Raleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, Young Politician, Real Jam, Sunset, Start for a Drive, Watermill, Monkey's Toilet, Haided, Just by the Road, Washing Doily, Polly's Breakfast, Maddona and Child, The Virgin, Morning on the Ice, On the Thames, Summer and Winter, Happy Hour, Waterfall, St. Michael's Mount, On the Seashore, Going to the Horsefair, Sheep shearing, On the Highland, Rosalind and Beatrice, etcetera, Castle, Queen Victoria and Princess of Wales, and various other oleographs and lithographs representing war scenes, paper pictures, mirrors, and assorted small pictures, &c., &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 14th October, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO MILL-OWNERS AND SHIP-CHANDLERS.

AUCTION SALE of an Assortment of Doffer, Roller Clearer, Lickerin Fillets.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

On account of the concerned.

An assortment of 36 rolls of doffer, roller, clearer, and lickerin fille-s, 1 and 1½ inches.

Will be sold in small lot to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of London made boat Russian leather goods.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, the following :—

A consignment of London made boat Russian leather goods consisting of a very superior quality (scarcely imported) Ladies and Gentlemen's dressing bags completely fitted, best courier bags, Gladstone bags, money purses, and various sorts of ladies companion, manufactured by Oliver and Wilkinson of London.

1 case fire and garden pumps from George Knowels of London.

6 ice-cream freezer (triple motion).
A collection of Vienna bentwood chairs.
6 guitar and musical boxes.
10 boxes brandy.
2 boxes champagne.
Five boxes containing Stone bottles of curacoa.
10 boxes bitter.

ON COMMISSION SALE
RIVAL FOR SHUTTLE MACHINE.

New Remington, sewing machines combining simplicity, durability, speed, reliability, strength, and beauty.

This easy, simple, silent, and smooth working machines are constructed with ingenious mechanical contrivance (*i. e.*) the tooth and bevel wheels are entirely avoided, which are generally most objectionable with other machines and are liable to get out of order, wears soon, noisy.

Newmann's and other best makers sewing machines connected on Singer's principle with all the latest improvement of the day, which are for superior in workmanship, materials and in all other respects.

Wheeler and Wilson No. 1, 4, 5, and 8 sewing machines.

We are now in possession to sell the machines 20 per cent. cheaper than all other dealers.

We solicit inspection before you buy from elsewhere.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 14th Octob r, 1884.

NOTICIES.

NEW HORSES ARRIVED.

A FRESH BATCH of ARAB HORSES ARRIVED on SATURDAY last, by the s.s. Henry Balkow, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, and Racers.

ABDOOL RUZAK (BEN BOOBECHUL),
Brandy Bazaar Stables.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
10, Church-gate-street. Agents.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Yacht Club.

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses ever advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the seashore, west of the Island, and is open all round the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.
Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD CAST IRON P. WAY CHAIRS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of old broken cast iron P. way CHAIRS now lying at War-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts., weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government promissory notes of Rs. 10 a ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500 which, in the case of the successful Tenderer, will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1884.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Bed-bugs, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers. Druggists, Cooper, Madge & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
TULSI WATER WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the supply from the TULSI LAKE will be CUT OFF on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, from 5 a.m. for about 24 hours in the Tulsi District. The supply from the Malabar Hill Reservoir will, however, be given as far as available.

Those who are supplied from the Malabar Hill Reservoir are requested to make previous provision to avoid inconvenience.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, Bombay, 13th October, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received in November next up to 11-30 a. m. at the Offices of the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Bombay and of the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and at Panchkhi, and up to noon at the other respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Store-keeper-Genl., Bombay	Hired boat tonnage and Sea and land carriage. Hired Bigeries and Hamallage.	Under Schedul No. 23 / Do. No. 36 — Tenders to be received on 12th November 1884.
Karachi	Hired boats tonnage and sea and land carriage.	Do. No. 23 — Do. 10 ,,
Poona	Steam coal. English north country.	Do. No. 25 — do.
Bombay	Gin, Champane, Limejuice, Lemonade, &c.	Do. No. 26 — Do. 10 ,,
Poona		
Ahmednagar	Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c.	Do. No. 27 — Do. 13 ,,
Mhow		
Nusserabad	Firewood and Charcoal.	Do. No. 28 — Do. 13 ,,
Neemuch		
Karachi	Coffee.	Do. No. 29 — Do. 13 ,,
Hyderabad	Straw, Paddy or Rice.	Do. No. 33 — Do. 17 ,,
Deesa		
Belgam	Butter, Milk and Chickens	Do. No. 37 — Do. 17 ,,
Ahmedabad		

No tenders will be received at Mhow, for the supply of Straw, Paddy or Rice, under schedule No. 32.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 2½ per cent on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 7th Oct., 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The cost for short advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, Annas 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the cheapest, the simplest, and the most durable of all in existence. They are with latest improvements and complete in accessories. The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS HAWKS for Mahabieshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peon-jaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appoints Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

CONJURING TRICKS, New and Amusing, in boxes complete. Small box, 6 tricks, Rs. 4. Medium box, 10 tricks, Rs. 6. Large box, 5 capital tricks, Rs. 30.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, a sympathetic square grand Piano by Rose & Co. Apply Sea View, Middle Colaba.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDER. Apply TREACHER & Co., Limited, Fort.

WANTED, by a young Parsee of 18 years' experince in Mill service, a situation as a Clerk, in any department. Can manage the sizing department. Address "C. R. K.," *Bombay Gazette.*

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open to visitors. There are Parbui House and Stearn's House to be let for paid season.

AUCTION SALE of Captain Hutchinson's valuable household furniture, &c., at Eddington House, Mazagon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel, to-day at 1 p.m.

METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING, on Velvet, &c. Lessons given, Materials on sale, and Patterns traced, at No. 13, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BILLIARD.—On Wednesday next a match of 300 up will be played with the Waverley Billiard Rooms between a Calcutta Amateur and a Bombay Amateur, play commencing at 9 p.m.

PHOTOGRAPHS artistically painted at No. 13, Rampart Row, Bombay, as follows :—In Crystoleum, Cartes No. 7, Cabinets Rs. 12. In indelible Water Colors, Cartes Rs. 3, Cabinets Rs. 4.

BARRE & Co., the cheapest house in Bombay for Novelties in Games, Toys, Fancy articles of every Kind and Kinds of every description. Beats all competition. Don't miss the chance.—No. 3, Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR WASHING DRILLS, choice tweed patterns, equal in appearance to real tweeds, suit of coat and trousers complete, Rs. 7-8 cash only.—TEJOKA & Co., the Travelling Kit Warehouse, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a complete set of the Law Reports (English), bound half-calf, from 1866. Also the Indian Appeals. Publisher's price at present rate of exchange. Apply to C. G. K., care of Jaffer Salleman and Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

NOVELTY.—Moradabad Forks and Spoons; green and blue tints.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

ANY ONE who asserts that GREEK OLIVE SOAP is made in Birmingham will be prosecuted by the Importers. Try it. Sold everywhere.

JUST ARRIVED ARISTONS (by s.s. Hydaspes) with 12 music papers. Rs. 45.—L. STEFFENAUER, Watchmaker, 3, Church-gate-street, Fort.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 12, Forbes-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

SPECIALITIES—Just arrived new Tweeds new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyrse & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MUSICAL PLATES, Musical Decanters, Musical Tobacco Boxes, Musical Boxes, Musical Bird Cages, latest novelties.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of thoroughbred Arab Horses, 14 hands high. For particulars apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2½ As. per lb J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a handsome well-broken pair of Tonga PONIES about 12-2 high. Have been regularly driven by ladies. Believed thoroughly sound. Price the pair Rs. 150. Apply to 7, Monmouth, Lieutenant, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year in favour of the Standard Life Office by persons desiring the benefits of Life Assurance: and the New Assura ces granted on carefully selected lives were in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch Life Offices. Forms on application at Bombay Branch Office.

FRESH ICELAND STORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARCE and Co., Grand 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

QUICK, complete cure all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. Druggists. Cooper, Madge & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND 2,500,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
15, Forbes Street, Fort.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, BEER, &c.

	Qts.	Pints.
CHAMPAGNE,		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ..Per doz. Rs.	55 0	Rs. 29 0
Jules Mumm's "	40 0	22 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer ..... Per doz.	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer ..... "	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer ..... "	20 0	11 0
Leibfraumilch ..... "	21 0	11 8
Steinwein ..... "	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg ..... "	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer ..... "	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner ..... "	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... "	31 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Madoc, superior ..... Per doz.	9 8	5 0
St. Julien ..... "	10 0	5 8
Chateau La Rose ..... "	24 0	13 0
Chateau Margaux ..... "	30 0	16 0
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay ..... Per doz.	21 0	..
Chamberlin ..... "	27 0	..
BEER.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone Per doz.	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer ..... "	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton and Co. ..... "	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer ..... "	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Bier ..... "	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke ..... "	5 12	3 12
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom) Per doz.	17 0	..
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom .. "	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks ..... "	26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica Rum .. "	21 0	..
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1 ..... Per doz.	37 0	..
Do. No. 2 ..... "	23 0	..
Hennessy's ..... "	36 0	..
Do. ** ..... "	31 0	..
Do. *** ..... "	30 0	..
Barton's * (Pop Brandy) ..... "	22 0	..
Do. ** (Full flavored) ..... "	26 0	..
Do. ***(Invalids' Brandy). "	39 0	..
Charles Lefroitre's Finest Cognac ** very old ..... "	34 0	..
WHISKY.		
James Watson and Co. Fine old Scotch Whisky ..... Per doz.	20 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's) ..... "	22 0	..
Do. do. (Special Reserve) ..... "	24 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid ..... Per doz.	24 0	..
Oporto ..... "	18 0	..
Fort, usual quality ..... "	15 0	..
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Benedictine ..... Per bottle	6 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... "	6 0	..
Do. Green ..... "	6 0	..
Creme de Noyeau ..... "	3 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ..... "	3 0	1 12
Curacao ..... "	3 0	1 12
Dr Seigert's Angostura Bitters per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth ..... "	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ..... "	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.
Bombay, 1st Oct. 1884.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, No. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet with prompt attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Kaulian Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS,)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent lamps.. Rs.		350
Do.	40 do.	... " 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.	1,20
Do. 8 do.	500 do.	" 1,900
Do. 20 do.	500 do.	" 2,000

SWANS AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER,

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT at BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 6, Pir Market near Jumma Mosjid.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer. Drugg sts. Cooper, Madge & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, on the maidan, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 12th :—Gulf of Suez (s), from Rangoon. Yesterday :—Rosetta (s), from London; Aspatria (s), Cardiff; Manilla (s), Genoa; and Victorine, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Shinin (s), for Persian Gulf; Agenor, Italo; Badsworth (s), Madras; and City of Venice (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Hydaspes entered the dock on Sunday; the s.s. Rosetta entered, and the s.s. City of Venice left, it yesterday.

LOST PROPERTY.—

ARRIVAL OF [illegible] OVERLAND MAIL OF THE [illegible] SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rosetta, Captain G. W. Brady, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with the European mails of the 26th September.

FROM LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Palmer.
Mr. and Mrs. Fry and 2 infants.
Surgn.-Major F. Fannin, Mrs. Fannin, and 3 children.
Mr. P. Lacey.
Mr. A. Kennedy.
Mrs. Chisholm and infant.
Miss Rose Wroughton.
Mr. R. Dimsey.
Mr. A. H. Dimsey.
Mr. and Mrs. Dare.
Mr. S. S. Grant.
Capt. and Mrs. Day.
Miss Lynch.
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hill.
Mr. J. Pike.
Mr. A. Moag.
Mr. J. Lambert.
Mr. W. Walsh.
Major Thomas.
Mr. and Mrs. Barker.
Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Way and child.
Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and 2 infants.
Miss Richardson.
Major (Trench).
Mrs. Smith.
Surg.-Maj. J Hatchell.
Mr. H. Silcock.
Major Ellis.
Col. J. Luck, C.B., and Mrs. Luck.
Lieut. C. H. Fenwick.
Miss Kinlock.
Mr. E. A. Lloyd.
Major and Mrs. P. Willis.
Mr. F. Clive.
Miss Clive.
Col. Elliott.
Mr. Lynch.
Mr. H. B. Finlay.
Mr. J. B. Saxby.
Mrs. Smith.
Mr G. Loch.
Mr. R. B. Doacke.
Mr. Fforde.
Miss Pitt.
Major Cowie.
Dr. Death.
Mr. J. Barrow.
Mr. H. Thomas.
Mrs. Hutton and child.
Mr. J. H. Mawson.
Mrs. Smith.
Miss Needham.
Mr. Crisp.
Mr. D. Sonawalla.
Mr. G. W. Cline.
Mr. Mahomed Ali.

FROM VENICE.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore.
The Revd. Mr. Walsh.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 30TH TO 29TH SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen remains at Balmoral.

THE Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Elliott Chas. Bovill, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Cyprus.

THE H. Malet arrived at Balmoral on Friday, and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, afterwards having the honour of dining with the Queen.

THE Prince of Wales arrived at Mar Lodge on Monday on a visit to the Earl of Fife.

LORD and Lady Dufferin arrived in London on Monday from Constantinople.

LORD Salisbury has written for the October number of the *National Review* an article entitled "The Value of Redistribution; a Note on Electoral Statistics."

MR. Gladstone left Glamis on Monday for St. Martin's on a visit to Sir A. Clarke. At Coupar Angus addresses were presented to him from several local Liberal Associations. On Wednesday the right hon. gentleman went to Perth, where he spoke on the political situation, in answer to further complimentary addresses. He afterwards proceeded to Dalmeny.

SIR S. Northcote arrived at Newcastle from Birnam on Monday evening, and was cordially received by Earl Percy and other prominent Conservatives. On Tuesday addresses were presented to him from 20 different local Conservative Associations and Clubs at a luncheon presided over by the Duke of Northumberland. In the evening he spoke on public affairs at a large meeting held in the Circus.

DEMONSTRATIONS in support of the Franchise Bill were held on Saturday in various parts of the country.

A NUMBER of Conservative demonstrations in approval of the action of the House of Lords were also held on Saturday at Charlton, Oldham, Rockingham Castle, and other places.

AT the Social Science Congress on Saturday Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., gave an interesting address on Art and Architecture; and on Monday Lord Lymington, President of the Economy and Trade Section delivered an address on State Socialism. A working man's meeting was held in the evening, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre presiding. On Tuesday, in the Art Department, an interesting address was given by Mrs. Kendal on "The Drama." The proceedings of the Congress closed on Wednesday.

THE annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was opened at Chester on Tuesday, about 600 members attending.

HER Majesty's gunboat Wasp was totally wrecked on the coast of Donegal early on Monday morning, only six of her crew out of a complement of 58 men and officers being saved. The vessel struck on the north-west end of Tory Island while trying to weather it under plain sail in moderate weather. The six survivors escaped to the lighthouse on the island, from which they were landed yesterday.

ON Sunday a gentleman named Livesley ascended Snowdon with some ladies, and, being caught in a heavy thunderstorm, took shelter in a shepherd's hut, where he was struck by lightning and instantaneously killed.

FIFTEEN persons were injured, some of them seriously, by a collision between a passenger and a mineral train which occurred on Saturday near Mossend Station on the Caledonian Railway.

AT the Central Criminal Court on Saturday Thos. Orrock, cabinetmaker, was convicted of the murder of Police-constable Cole at Dalston on the night of December 1, 1882, and was sentenced to death.

AT the same Court on Tuesday Thomas Mowforth was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for setting fire to a public house at Woolwich with intent to defraud.

AT Odiham on Friday Henry Ayles, a cowman, waylaid a carter named Fergusson, with whom he had had an altercation, and struck him on the head with a large piece of iron, causing his death. Ayles has been committed for trial for murder.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Ireland prohibited by proclamation a Nationalist meeting which was to have been held on Sunday at Barraduff, county Kerry.

A SERIOUS row took place at Castlewellan on Sunday between the police and some Nationalists who were holding a meeting there. Shots were fired from the crowd and the police repeatedly charged the mob.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Col. A. Fraser, Mad. Ret.; Sir W. C. Domville, Bart.; the Hon. G. H. Chandos-Leigh, M. P.; Lady Mary Whitbread; Lady Mary Smith-Barry.

ACCORDING to telegrams received from the Mudir of Dongola, General Gordon's troops have inflicted two severe defeats on the Mahdi's forces and raised the siege of Khartoum. The first of these events occurred on July 24, when an army advancing from Kordofan was destroyed, and the second on August 24, when the besiegers of Khartoum were utterly routed. The surrounding tribes have tendered their submission.

THE attacks on Suakim have ceased, and the friendly Amarars occupy the road to Berber.

LORD Wolseley and Staff will proceed up the Nile to-morrow. In accordance with his recommendation, the movement of two battalions of troops to Egypt has been suspended for the present.

THE Khedive's Government have announced their determination, in consequence of their financial embarrassment, to suspend the operation of the Sinking Fund. This arrangement has been received with much satisfaction by the Egyptians, but the French and German Press have denounced it in violent terms as an infraction of the Law of Liquidation and a high-handed proceeding on the part of England. The members of the Caisse of the Public Debt have protested against the measure.

IT is reported from Vienna that the representatives of Germany, Austria, and France at Cairo have been instructed by their respective Governments to protest against the suspension of the Egyptian Sinking Fund, and that the Russian agent has received similar orders.

NO further hostilities on the part of the French have occurred in China; but the destruction of the fleet of police junks in the Min has necessitated the employment of the vessels of neutral Powers in the suppression of piracy.

THE Russian fleet in Chinese waters is being largely reinforced, and the Russian Consuls have been ordered to protect French interests wherever the French Consuls have left.

THE British Government has communicated to the Porte its reasons for suspending the Egyptian Sinking Fund and expressed a hope that the measure will be approved by the Turkish Government.

THE Sultan has made a present of a fine property on the Bosphorus to the Prince of Montenegro.

THE Belgian School Law was promulgated on Monday and great excitement prevailed in Brussels, where a Republican League has been formed. On the anniversary of the Revolution of 1830, on Tuesday, there was also some popular effervescence in the capital and several arrests were made.

THE cholera is slowly decreasing in Naples. In view of its breaking out in Rome, the Pope has set aside 2,000,000f. to establish a hospital near the Vatican. The epidemic is dying out in the south of France, but it still exists in parts of the provinces of Alicante and Tarragona.

SENOR Castelar is now on a tour in the northern provinces of Spain. The authorities have prohibited public demonstrations on the part of his supporters, a number of whom have been arrested at Bilbao.

THE Emperor of Austria opened the Arlberg Railway on Saturday amid popular rejoicing.

FROM Cape Town it is reported that Sir H. Robinson threatens to resign unless decisive action is taken in regard to Bechuanaland.

MR. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the American Presidency, is making a political tour in the Western States.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C R Marriott, BCS. Sub-Con R J Brown, B
Lieut J W B Meade, BSC Surg J A Burton, M
Surg-Major E C Bensley, B Lieut A D Fordyce, BoSC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W M Clay, BCS, 1 week. Capt C G Barton, R B Eng.
Mr B Myers, BUCS, 4 mo
Mr S C Holbrow, BUCS, 1 [illegible] Lieut D T Hatchell, M S C, 1 mo
Mr J A Martin, BUCS, 5 mo. Con F Edwards, 2 mo
Lt-Col R V Malden, Bo S C, 1 mo
Mr H Barron, BUCS, 14 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN [illegible].

Mr T E Cochead, BCS. Capt P [illegible]son, BSC
Mr T E Deakes, BCS Lieut F G [illegible]n, BSC
Mr W W Drew, BCS Mr R M Daly, Bon Bldg
Mr W Kaye, BCS Sub-Con R J Brown
Mr E G Aubrey, BUCS Major A McCally, M
Mr W H Nightingale, BUCS Surg A J O'Hara, M
Mr T Baker, Bo UCS
Mr J D Ferguson, Bo UCS
Mr A H Murray, R A Mr M C Leckie, Bo UCS
Col N R Burton, B S C Col W Luckhardt, C B, Bo S C
Mr H W Woodcock, P Wks

Deputy Surg.-Gen J E Tason, Bengal Medical Service, has been permitted to retire.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EGYPT.

THE financial affairs of Egypt at present attract more attention at home than the progress of the expedition for the relief of General Gordon or reports of considerable victories over the the Mahdi and the raising of the siege of Khartoum. The letter from the Egyptian Minister of Finance to the Caisse of the Public Debt suspending the Sinking Fund has excited a great deal of discussion throughout Europe. M. Barrere, the French Diplomatic Agent, protested against the suspension on Saturday (Sept. 20) and is even reported to have demanded the immediate withdrawal of the letter. There is some talk of combined diplomatic action on the part of the other Powers, and also of the Caisse suing the Government before the International Tribunal, which by its constitution has power over the Government in such cases.

The diplomatic representatives of Germany, Austria, France, and Russia visited Nubar Pasha separately at a late hour on Thursday afternoon (Sept. 25) and presented to him an identical Note protesting against the suspension of the Sinking Fund. The Note declares the suspension of the open market purchases for the redemption of Unified Debt as a flagrant breach of the Law of Liquidation, and reserves all legal rights of the creditors. It further declares the letter of the Minister of Finance to the Caisse of the Public Debt to be null and void and holds the Egyptian Government responsible for the consequences.

Lord Northbrook was expected to return to Cairo on Friday. The public in Cairo have been anxiously awaiting the decision of Europe with regard to the suspension of the payments to the Sinking Fund. "The general opinion is," a correspondent of the *Standard* observes, "that if England abandons the evidently necessary and salutary step she has taken, in obedience to a mere pretext against the measure, the sooner she abandons all responsibility the better, as it is clear that it will be impossible for her to arrange matters satisfactorily here if she is to be hampered at every turn by outside dictation. The difficulties are in any case enormous, and can only be overcome by her pursuing her own way without interference. These difficulties have been immensely increased by the anxiety of the English Government to satisfy the other European Powers; but it has been made evident that this is impossible, and the time has now come when she must take the decisive step of announcing that henceforth she intends to do her best for Egypt, without permitting any interference with her plans, or must retire altogether, baffled and disgraced, from an untenable position. Such is the feeling which is all but universal here among those interested in the future of Egypt."

REPORTED VICTORIES BY GENERAL GORDON.

GENERAL GORDON is reported to have gained two victories over the Mahdi's troops; and, as a result of the second, it is believed that the siege of Khartoum has been raised. But this news comes through the Mudir of Dongola, of whom and his despatches a certain distrust is felt. Reuter's agent at Cairo telegraphed on Saturday:—

"The Mudir of Dongola telegraphs from Ambukol that Gordon Pasha's messenger brought altogether eighteen despatches, including two for the Sheikh of the Kabbabish, which have been delivered, and two for his son-in-law, who, however, had been previously executed in public by one of the False Prophet's Ameers to oversawe the people and compel them to join him. The Ameer and many chiefs fell in the battle of Kereri, messengers having arrived that on the 24th of July the Ameer Abu Khanga and an army coming from Kordofan were slaughtered by Gordon's troops, and that another fight took place on the 30th of August, in which the siege of Khartoum was raised, and the Sheikh Sidi, his son, and followers were killed. The Mudir adds that this news is confirmed by a letter from Khatem Elmoos Bey, who says he has occupied and is holding Halfiyeh with Egyptian soldiers, that Shaigia tribes and others had come in and tendered their submission. Sennaar was in perfect security. The population of Berber have recovered their fright at the anticipated descent of Gordon. The whole of the Shaggieh country is tranquil. The chiefs have all submitted, asking for mercy, and have made a compact, swearing on the Koran that they will no longer follow the False Prophet, a compact which they have always observed."

A telegram received at Cairo from the French Consul at Khartoum confirms the news that the siege of the place had been raised, and that the neighbourhood had been freed from rebels. Another telegram, a letter in fact, from Gordon, has arrived at Wady Halfa from General Gordon. It is stated that when he left all was well at Khartoum; but the date is not mentioned. The besiegers were retreating, and Gordon had established a military post at Berber. Provisions were coming in plentifully from the south. General Gordon had sent five steamers to relieve Sennaar, and on their return he intended to dispatch an expedition to Berber, under the command of Colonel Stewart, who was to take with him the whole British force a steamer and ten boats. The inhabitants of Berber are afraid of the descent of Gordon's expedition upon the town, and some of them are leaving the place.

THE EXPEDITION TO KHARTOUM.

The change in General Gordon's situation has evidently suggested modifications in Lord Wolseley's plans. The steamer Deccan was being prepared at Woolwich for the reception of the 2nd battalion of the King's Own Infantry, and the Australis for the transport of the 1st battalion of the Royal Fusileers; but the fitting-out of the Australis was stopped on Monday morning, and although in the afternoon orders were given to push on the preparations of both with all possible speed, they are now destined to convey the camel corps instead of the 2nd battalions originally contemplated. Lord Wolseley's views and intentions in directing these changes can only be conjectured at present; but they seem to point to a belief that it is desirable to push forward a smaller force with greater celerity than to wait longer for the advance of a stronger one. He does not, however, finally dispense with the two battalions at Malta, which were under orders for Egypt, but adds the caution that he may want them yet, in which case they will be taken by way of Brindisi in England whose embarcation is, for the present, countermanded. The troops were inspected by the Duke of Cambridge on Thursday, and were to embark at Portsmouth on the following day.

Major Chermside has telegraphed to Cairo that six of the Mahdi's special envoys have arrived at Tamani, and have distributed among the tribes in that district letters from the Mahdi inciting the tribesmen to revolt. Further intelligence respecting the Mahdi is to the effect that on receiving General Gordon's activity and victories, coupled with the fact that a British expedition was being organized for the relief of the imprisoned garrison, the Mahdi hastily despatched large reinforcements to assist the tribesmen in laying siege to Khartoum, and enable them to prosecute offensive operations against Khartoum with vigour. The reinforcements set out from Obeid about the middle of August.

BRIGANDAGE IN EGYPT.

A report has reached the authorities at Cairo that bands of brigands are roaming about in the interior. The chief object of Lord Northbrook's visit to Kafrzayat is to investigate the grounds for these reports, and to ascertain whether any measures can be taken to suppress the evil. Brigandage is not new in the provinces from which these reports come, but according to the accounts to hand it has extended itself over a larger area, and is more serious than ever it has been before.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

THE latest complication in China has arisen from the active prosecution of the blocking of Woosung Bar, owing to a disbelief in French promises. It has led to the foreign merchants at Shanghai calling upon the naval commanders of the neutral Powers to take action. According to private letters from Hongkong, all the French residents have left Foking, it being the current belief that operations will be shortly directed against that city. Reports have been current in Paris that the suspension of French operations against China is due to the fact of Germany having intervened to bring about an arrangement between the Government of the Republic and the Imperial authorities at Peking. It is reported that General Brière de Lisle has proposed an immediate resumption of hostilities in Tongking, answering for his success with his head. These statements, and that Admiral Courbet has also asked leave to recommence active operations, but that Admiral Peyron, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, has refused his assent to both commanders. The Ministers decision is believed to be influenced by the desire of the Government not to place any obstacle in the way of Germany's efforts to effect a rapprochement between France and China.

Li Hung Chang, whose removal from office was understood to mean the final triumph of influences at Peking hostile to France, has now been reinstated in all the offices he held before the "state of reprisal" existed. On the other hand, two of the Chinese officers who are cowardice or incapacity permitted Admiral Courbet to triumph on the Min, have been exonerated from blame and thanked for their services.

It is stated by persons acquainted with the news current at the Ministry of Marine that Admiral Courbet has received the reinforcement which he regarded as necessary, and that news of the long-talked of coup may be expected at any moment. Concurrent with these statements, reports continue to circulate that peace negotiations are in progress.

ALLEGED CHINESE COWARDICE.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing at the end of August, sends a detailed account of the action which resulted in the silencing of the Mingan and Kinpai forts. Both these, he says, could have been made almost impregnable in the hands of Europeans. The action of the Chinese commander Chang Pie Lung, who had stated that the Min was in a state of defence, is described as being that of an abject poltroon.

As soon as firing began he hid himself. The French Admiral showed himself a man of ability, character, and courage, not only in action, but as regards his responsibility in Tongking. His action however, says the correspondent, in creeping into the Min in peace-time and establishing himself in such a position as to crush the fleet and destroy the forts at pleasure is open to criticism. Such a thing would never have been attempted against a European Power. If the French claim is persisted in, their action will involve neutrals, and, the correspondent adds, especially England.

The moment the French departed from Foochow, looting, violence, and plotting began. A proclamation has been posted, offering 30,000 taels for a destroyed French vessel, 5,000 for the head of the French commander, and 200 for that of an ordinary French officer. This is reported to have been signed by four of the highest officials in the province. In consequence of this, our Consul, who has all along thought no disturbance possible, and who deprecated precautions as unnecessary at Foochow, has found it necessary to issue a circular warning Englishmen and foreigners generally not to go inside or near the city, as the people are showing the most intense exasperation against all foreigners. The lying proclamations issued by the weak Viceroy assuring the people of peace are largely responsible for the state of affairs.

The Chinese officials have now completely lost control of the soldiers. Without officers or discipline they have dispersed, taking their arms and ammunition. The neighbourhood is covered with bands of these men ready for pillage, murder, and insurrection. The foreign settlement is still very quiet; but a panic is prevalent in the city. All foreign houses, by the advice of our Consuls, have a British flag displayed, and the word "British" in large Chinese characters over the doorway.

The French losses are set down as ten killed and forty wounded; but the correspondent, judging from the number of burials, thinks they must have been more.

On the 26th of last month a small steamer in the service of China, flying the German flag, entered the Min and landed 600 soldiers under the nose of Admiral Courbet, who made no remonstrance. The fact that the Prince Adelberg, a German man-of war which entered at the same time, was close by perhaps explains Admiral Courbet's complacency. The presence of American and English, but above all of German vessels, has had a restraining influence on the French, who have spared villages to a degree quite contrary to their ordinary custom.

The French vessels are extremely well armed with breechloaders of the French pattern, and their system of electric lights, especially for the purposes of telegraphy, is most efficient. Their fast torpedo-boats are a contrast to our fleet in the China Seas.

THE CONDITION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

THE Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., has addressed the following letter to the newspapers:—

Sir,—Early in the last session of Parliament Sir John Hay asked the Government to grant a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the state of the Navy and its adequacy to protect the interests of this country in the event of a sudden war with a maritime Power.

Although I insisted on the complete and sole responsibility of the Government of the day for the defensive forces of the Empire, I strongly urged upon them the expediency of granting the inquiry, as, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the Admiralty, there was a sense of insecurity in the public mind which could only be allayed by a full and impartial—not necessarily a prolonged—examination of the facts by a body independent of present and of past Governments, but whose verdict would carry with it the confidence and the respect of the nation.

The controversy has continued and has increased, and the feeling of alarm and insecurity has widened and deepened, but the representatives of the Government evade the real issue and satisfy themselves by piling figures upon figures in order to prove that they have at least done as well as those who preceded them in office.

That is not, I venture to think, a question about which the public at large care anything at all. They want to know whether our own shores and our colonial possessions are safe; whether we have in the event of hostilities the command of a sufficient combination of forces which could be brought against it in battle; whether our food supplies, our trade, and our commerce are reasonably secure from interception by an enemy—whether, in point of fact, we are strong enough to defy and others had come in and tendered their submission. Sennaar was in perfect security. The population of Berber have recovered their fright at the anticipated descent of Gordon. The whole of the Shaggieh country is tranquil. The chiefs have all submitted, asking for mercy, and have made a compact, swearing on the Koran that they will no longer follow the False Prophet, a compact which they have always observed."

A telegram received at Cairo from the French Consul at Khartoum confirms the news that the siege of the place had been raised, and that the neighbourhood had been freed from rebels. Another telegram, a letter in fact, from Gordon, has arrived at Wady Halfa from General Gordon. It is stated that when he left all was well at Khartoum; but the date is not mentioned. The besiegers were retreating, and Gordon had established a military post at Berber. Provisions were coming in plentifully from the south. General Gordon had sent five steamers to relieve Sennaar, and on their return he intended to dispatch an expedition to Berber, under the command of Colonel Stewart, who was to take with him the whole British force a steamer and ten boats. The inhabitants of Berber are afraid of the descent of Gordon's expedition upon the town, and some of them are leaving the place.

THE EXPEDITION TO KHARTOUM.

The change in General Gordon's situation has evidently suggested modifications in Lord Wolseley's plans. The steamer Deccan was being prepared at Woolwich for the reception of the 2nd battalion of the King's Own Infantry, and the Australis for the transport of the 1st battalion of the Royal Fusileers; but the fitting-out of the Australis was stopped on Monday morning, and although in the afternoon orders were given to push on the preparations of both with all possible speed, they are now destined to convey the camel corps instead of the 2nd battalions originally contemplated. Lord Wolseley's views and intentions in directing these changes can only be conjectured at present; but they seem to point to a belief that it is desirable to push forward a smaller force with greater celerity than to wait longer for the advance of a stronger one. He does not, however, finally dispense with the two battalions at Malta, which were under orders for Egypt, but adds the caution that he may want them yet, in which case they will be taken by way of Brindisi in England whose embarcation is, for the present, countermanded. The troops were inspected by the Duke of Cambridge on Thursday, and were to embark at Portsmouth on the following day.

Major Chermside has telegraphed to Cairo that six of the Mahdi's special envoys have arrived at Tamani, and have distributed among the tribes in that district letters from the Mahdi inciting the tribesmen to revolt. Further intelligence respecting the Mahdi is to the effect that on receiving General Gordon's activity and victories, coupled with the fact that a British expedition was being organized for the relief of the imprisoned garrison, the Mahdi hastily despatched large reinforcements to assist the tribesmen in laying siege to Khartoum, and enable them to prosecute offensive operations against Khartoum with vigour. The reinforcements set out from Obeid about the middle of August.

BRIGANDAGE IN EGYPT.

A report has reached the authorities at Cairo that bands of brigands are roaming about in the interior. The chief object of Lord Northbrook's visit to Kafrzayat is to investigate the grounds for these reports, and to ascertain whether any measures can be taken to suppress the evil. Brigandage is not new in the provinces from which these reports come, but according to the accounts to hand it has extended itself over a larger area, and is more serious than ever it has been before.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

THE latest complication in China has arisen from the active prosecution of the blocking of Woosung Bar, owing to a disbelief in French promises. It has led to the foreign merchants at Shanghai calling upon the naval commanders of the neutral Powers to take action. According to private letters from Hongkong, all the French residents have left Foking, it being the current belief that operations will be shortly directed against that city. Reports have been current in Paris that the suspension of French operations against China is due to the fact of Germany having intervened to bring about an arrangement between the Government of the Republic and the Imperial authorities at Peking. It is reported that General Brière de Lisle has proposed an immediate resumption of hostilities in Tongking, answering for his success with his head. These statements, and that Admiral Courbet has also asked leave to recommence active operations, but that Admiral Peyron, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, has refused his assent to both commanders. The Minister's decision is believed to be influenced by the desire of the Government not to place any obstacle in the way of Germany's efforts to effect a rapprochement between France and China.

Li Hung Chang, whose removal from office was understood to mean the final triumph of influences at Peking hostile to France, has now been reinstated in all the offices he held before the "state of reprisal" existed. On the other hand, two of the Chinese officers who cowardice or incapacity permitted Admiral Courbet to triumph on the Min, have been exonerated from blame and thanked for their services.

It is stated by persons acquainted with the news current at the Ministry of Marine that Admiral Courbet has received the reinforcement which he regarded as necessary, and that news of the long-talked of coup may be expected at any moment. Concurrent with these statements, reports continue to circulate that peace negotiations are in progress.

ALLEGED CHINESE COWARDICE.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, writing at the end of August, sends a detailed account of the action which resulted in the silencing of the Mingan and Kinpai forts. Both these, he says, could have been made almost impregnable in the hands of Europeans. The action of the Chinese commander Chang Pie Lung, who had stated that the Min was in a state of defence, is described as being that of an abject poltroon.

As soon as firing began he hid himself. The French Admiral showed himself a man of ability, character, and courage, not only in action, but as regards his responsibility in Tongking. His action however, says the correspondent, in creeping into the Min in peace-time and establishing himself in such a position as to crush the fleet and destroy the forts at pleasure is open to criticism. Such a thing would never have been attempted against a European Power. If the French claim is persisted in, their action will involve neutrals, and, the correspondent adds, especially England.

The moment the French departed from Foochow, looting, violence, and plotting began. A proclamation has been posted, offering 30,000 taels for a destroyed French vessel, 5,000 for the head of the French commander, and 200 for that of an ordinary French officer. This is reported to have been signed by four of the highest officials in the province. In consequence of this, our Consul, who has all along thought no disturbance possible, and who deprecated precautions as unnecessary at Foochow, has found it necessary to issue a circular warning Englishmen and foreigners generally not to go inside or near the city, as the people are showing the most intense exasperation against all foreigners. The lying proclamations issued by the weak Viceroy assuring the people of peace are largely responsible for the state of affairs.

The Chinese officials have now completely lost control of the soldiers. Without officers or discipline they have dispersed, taking their arms and ammunition. The neighbourhood is covered with bands of these men ready for pillage, murder, and insurrection. The foreign settlement is still very quiet; but a panic is prevalent in the city. All foreign houses, by the advice of our Consuls, have a British flag displayed, and the word "British" in large Chinese characters over the doorway.

The French losses are set down as ten killed and forty wounded; but the correspondent, judging from the number of burials, thinks they must have been more.

On the 26th of last month a small steamer in the service of China, flying the German flag, entered the Min and landed 600 soldiers under the nose of Admiral Courbet, who made no remonstrance. The fact that the Prince Adelberg, a German man-of war which entered at the same time, was close by perhaps explains Admiral Courbet's complacency. The presence of American and English, but above all of German vessels, has had a restraining influence on the French, who have spared villages to a degree quite contrary to their ordinary custom.

The French vessels are extremely well armed with breechloaders of the French pattern, and their system of electric lights, especially for the purposes of telegraphy, is most efficient. Their fast torpedo-boats are a contrast to our fleet in the China Seas.

THE CONDITION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

THE Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., has addressed the following letter to the newspapers:—

Sir,—Early in the last session of Parliament Sir John Hay asked the Government to grant a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the state of the Navy and its adequacy to protect the interests of this country in the event of a sudden war with a maritime Power.

Although I insisted on the complete and sole responsibility of the Government of the day for the defensive forces of the Empire, I strongly urged upon them the expediency of granting the inquiry, as, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the Admiralty, there was a sense of insecurity in the public mind which could only be allayed by a full and impartial—not necessarily a prolonged—examination of the facts by a body independent of present and of past Governments, but whose verdict would carry with it the confidence and the respect of the nation.

The controversy has continued and has increased, and the feeling of alarm and insecurity has widened and deepened, but the representatives of the Government evade the real issue and satisfy themselves by piling figures upon figures in order to prove that they have at least done as well as those who preceded them in office.

That is not, I venture to think, a question about which the public at large care anything at all. They want to know whether our own shores and our colonial possessions are safe; whether we have in the event of hostilities the command of a sufficient combination of forces which could be brought against it in battle; whether our food supplies, our trade, and our commerce are reasonably secure from interception by an enemy—whether, in point of fact, we are strong enough to defy and

ARMOUR CLADS, 1883.

	British.		
1	Rodney	4	Anson
2	Howe	5	Benbow
3	Camperdown	6	Hero
	French and Italian.		
1	Neptune	9	Caiman
2	Brennus	10	Requin
3	Formidable	11	Guerrière
4	Hoche		
5	Charles Martel		
6	Magenta	1	Andrea Doria
7	Reginler	2	Ruggiero di Loria
8	Marceau	3	Francesco Morosini

The numbers will then be—British, 40, or adding the ten lame ducks, if repaired, 50; French, 44; Italian, 15: making a total of 59. For fear it may be thought that the cost defence vessels have been omitted through inadvertence, I add, to make it complete, the following list:—

1	Glatton	8	Magdala (Bombay)
2	Cyclops	9	Scorpion (Bermuda)
3	Gorgon	10	Wivern
4	Hecate	11	Prince Albert
5	Hydra	12	Viper (Malta)
6	Abyssinia (Bombay)	13	Vixen (Bermuda)
7	Cerberus (Melbourne)	14	Water Witch

Eight available for home attack or defence.

1	Tonnant	9	Refuge
2	Tempete	10	Arrogante
3	Vengeur	11	Implacable
4	Belier	12	Opiniatre
5	Bouledogue	13	Flamme
6	Cerbere	14	Fusée
7	Embuscade	15	Grenade
8	Protectrice		

Nine available for home attack or defence.

This article has already, I fear, exceeded the limits that are desirable, and I therefore add nothing in regard to our cruising navy. The vital question is the necessity for building without delay a sufficient number of ironclads to give us preponderance at sea. I do not ask for the largest size of ships. I would prefer two Riachuelos to one Duilio, but then there must be two Riachuelos and not one to meet each of those powerful armour-clads. Looking to the size of our possible antagonists and to their numbers, as well as to the fact that we must even in peace have eleven armour-clads on distant stations, I do not think we shall be moderately safe without an addition of at least thirty vessels such as the Riachuelo for our immediate wants.

VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. FRANCIS EGERTON, M.P., writes:—

There has been a good deal of criticism lately on the conduct of the operations in China by the French fleet with regard to the forts on defenceless places, and corresponding retort respecting the proceedings of our own forces at Alexandria. Without passing judgment on either, I wonder if it has occurred to, not the critics only, but also to those who are responsible for our naval affairs that criticism of that sort is not likely to deter those who may command hostile fleets in the next naval war from carrying on the same process at our own fortified places as it is complained of in the cases above mentioned. It is true that at our fortresses, as indeed also at Alexandria and in China, the assailants will be repliedto, and probably not without effect, but even at the strongest of them, where the defending works lie partly or altogether between the town and the assailant, it is impossible to think of the position of the civil population without alarm. I have been who knows Portsmouth, Malta, Gibraltar (to a less extent), Devonport, or other places which could be named, who does not feel the danger of the position? What would be the feelings of the commanding officer as the dispose of each shell and shell were crashing into the streets and houses full of women and children, even if he knew that his own batteries were replying effectively to the enemy? It is no answer to say that under such circumstances the civil population would fly without the slightest molestation. How could they go? And if they could what must be the misery of such an exodus of helpless people! Then, what is the moral? Is it not that the main defence of such places should be, far more than it is at present, increasing frequency. They are not partly questions, for they are being urged with the greatest vehemence by warm supporters of the Government, as well as by Liberal organs—notably the *Pall Mall Gazette*—and I believe they are to be dealt with exhaustively and immediately by such a Committee as I have indicated disquiet and anxiety will increase and swell, until some little incident will turn it into a panic.

I may say that as Parliament does not assemble in October for the consideration of administrative questions, and that the attention of the Prime Minister is absorbed by the measures for the extension of the franchise; but the country will not be satisfied much longer.

There is an impression gaining ground that our system of government by party is not conducive to good administration, and that the thoughts and energies of our statesmen are devoted rather to the less sensational but more anxious and laborious duties of administration; but if it comes to pass that the vital interests of the country are sacrificed to the paltry exigencies of party warfare the demand for radical change in our system will become irresistible.

It will, perhaps, be said that this alarm is most mischievous, and may tend to bring about the very evil against which we wish to guard; but it is impossible to suggest that foreign Powers do not know the condition of our forces of every kind at least as well as every Minister of our own Government, with the exception, perhaps, of the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty.

If these Powers are our allies or our friends they will rejoice to see England awake to the duty of self-preservation, and if they are secretly hostile they will not be more disposed to attack us because we are placing ourselves in a condition of comparative security.

Our neighbours take pains to acquaint themselves with the facts; our Ministers do not care to know more than is convenient on such a disagreeable subject.

Let me add also that very much might be done at once if it is found to be necessary.

The ships now building in the dockyards and to be completed in three, four, and five years could be finished much earlier if so desired. Between 1885, 1886, and the first half of 1887 if the orders were given now; and these ships would be more efficient and would cost very many thousands of pounds less if they were finished off-hand than if the usual time is spent in building, pulling to pieces, and rebuilding according to past and present programmes.

Will the Government give the inquiry when Parliament meets in October?

It might be conducted by a Committee of the House of Commons, or a Joint Committee of both Houses; but means must be found to satisfy the country that in these days of restless ambition our naval forces, with all forethought in a balance, are strong enough, to protect it from aggression, and to secure to the Empire of Great Britain peace and tranquillity.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN HAY, Bart., M.P., writes:—

We spare ourselves conscription and the cost of a great army because we believe that our fleet is more numerous and more powerful than any combination of them which can be supplied against us. It was so once. It is so no longer. With our home, Indian, and colonial duties to perform, it is safe to say that without denuding our distant stations, France can at all times outnumber us in the Mediterranean, and that France and Italy or France and Germany actually outnumber us in all places and at all times. I am aware it may be said that the days of armour-clads are over and that the ram and the torpedo command the seas. They are most potent instruments, but I shall be glad to see the problem solved how small unarmoured ships are to capture or destroy such ships as the Admiral Baudin or the Duilio, with their great speed and large coal-carrying capacity. Yet France and Italy have far more of these powerful ships than we have. I annex a tabular statement, which I know to be accurate:—

ARMOUR CLADS, 1884.

	British.		
1	Alexandra	14	Monarch
2	Devastation	15	Nelson
3	Dreadnought	16	Northampton
4	Inflexible	17	Orion
5	Iron Duke	18	Sanspareil
6	Superb	19	Sultan
7	Temeraire	20	Swiftsure
8	Thunderer	21	Triumph
9	Audacious	22	Hotspur (Ram)
10	Bellerophon	23	Rupert (Ram)
11	Hercules	24	Penelope
12	Invincible	25	Lord Warden (Wood)
13	Iron Duke	26	Repulse (Wood)

I purposely omit Defence and Resistance, Hector and Valiant, as their boilers were defective in 1881 and no provision is made for supplying them with new boilers. I omit also Black Prince, Warrior, Achilles, Agincourt, Minotaur, and Northumberland, for £1,200,000 is about to be expended to make these six ships efficient, and the most expensive and elaborate which will extend over several years are not yet taken in hand, but with these ten defective ships added, each side has thirty-six armour-clad seagoing ships.

	French and Italian,		
1	Admiral Duperré	20	Héroïne
2	Dévastation	21	Gauloise (Wood)
3	Redoubtable	22	Provance (Wood)
4	Colbert (Wood)	23	Revanche
5	Trident (Wood)	24	Savoie (Wood)
6	Richelieu (Wood)	25	Surveillante (Wood)
7	Friendland	26	Belliqueuse (Wood)
8	Marengo (Wood)		
9	Suffren (Wood)	1	Duilio
10	Ocean (Wood)	2	Dandolo
11	Bayard (Wood)	3	Palestro
12	Turenne (Wood)	4	Principe Amadeo
13

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.

THE home telegrams received since Saturday convey little in the shape of commercial intelligence which we have not already noticed. In Bapes paper, Fours are ½ lower, Fours-and-a-half 1-16 higher. Consols remain at 101, French Rentes at 106½.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Decrease Rs.	98,189
Do. do. Branches	Decrease ,,	60,690
Other Deposits	Increase ,,	14,63,072
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	Increase ,,	15,344
Loans	Decrease ,,	6,48,282
Bills Discounted	Increase ,,	14,39,310
Cash with Correspondents	Decrease ,,	1,67,395
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase ,,	6,24,519

These movements are again in favour of easier money, but not to an extent sufficient to exercise any effect on the outside market which remains quite unaltered.

EXCHANGE is quiet and still tending easier. There are now no drawers of demand ready at better than 1s. 7¼d., and there are still very few private bills offering. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¼d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 7-16d.		,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7¾d.		,,
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 23-32d.		,,
France do. do.	2'08		,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet. Quotations are unaltered, say, Rs. 99 for Fours, and Rs. 102¼ for Fours-and-a-half, but there are decidedly more buyers than sellers at these rates.

SHARES are very quiet and Spinning Mills are again lower. Dhurrumseys have receded to Rs. 385, and Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,172½. Empress are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 770. Bombay Cotton Press shares are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 1,290. Mofussils are steady at Rs. 407½. For Bank of Bombay shares there are still buyers at Rs. 762½.

IMPORT business is almost at a standstill at the moment owing to the approaching Dewali holidays. Local yarns continue very difficult of sale, and one of the new mills is reported to have sold 20's. at As. 5¾ per lb, a price which can scarcely cover cost of production.

COTTON is very dull, the inquiry for export being insignificant. Old Bhownuggur to class about "good" has been bought at Rs. 179 to Rs. 180 per candy. New crops are nominally unchanged at Rs. 183 for good Omra and Rs. 213 for Good Broach for March, and Rs. 146 for Good Bengals for December.

WHEAT is steady at Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-8 for No. 1 White Pessy.

LINSEED continues in active request at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-4½ per cwt., but supplies are extremely small.

FREIGHTS are, if possible, more depressed than ever. For Liverpool 12s. 6d. for Wheat is the quoted rate, and there is very little obtainable at that. Rates for Havre are offering at 17s. 6d. and for Hull at 16s. 3d. per ton.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	762½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	350
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	99

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	107
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£1	6-.-0	do.	50

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	755
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	31½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	900	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	400	800	18½	540
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	11¼d
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	5.0	500	17½p.a.	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	760
Bhowmuggur Mills	4,8 0	100	100	..	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960
BudneiraMfg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	240
Central India S. & W. Company	2,560	500	5 0	Rs. 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	100	..	155
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 30	700
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	385
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 35½	770
Fraser Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	5 0	25	705
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,900	500	5 0	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	180
Hindustan	2,300	1,000	1,000	..	835
Hinguntbat Mill Co.	700	500	50	60	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,0 0	Rs. 70	1,230
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 30	535
Indian Manufg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	325
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	460
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	60	50	5 0	Rs. 55	50
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,185
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	775
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	905
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.a.	3,100xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	840
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,172½
Mazagon spinning Co	5,000	250	25	Rs. 9	220
Morarjee Goculdas	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,190xd
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
New Great Eastern	1,4 0	1,000	1,0 0	Rs. 45	960 xd
Oriental	4,4 0	625	62	Rs. 15	550 xd
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 14	235
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	6¼	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	50	30	1775
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,700	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Sholapore Mills	5 0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,460
Soonderdas	7	1,000	1,000	..	740
Southern India	5 0	500	500	Rs. 30	420xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Victoria Mills	58	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	60
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	35	500	all	Rs. 0	4 0
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	125
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,265
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	4 0	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 40	585
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	200	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press	200	1,0 0	600	..	1,290
Cotaba Press Co.	60	1,880	1,880	..	60
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	all	..	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,275
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8 0	400	2,775
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.a.	560
Marvey Sadapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	515
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 40	330
Mercantile Press	7000	125	125	Rs. 7½	142½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 30	40 ½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 10	212½
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	635
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	..	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	610
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	7 0	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	300	300	30	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90	..	60	990

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	130
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	3 0	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	200
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	10	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	535
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,800
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,005
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	2,500	1,000	25	2,750
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Cash Bazaar	1,00	100	100	..	85
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld	1,100	100	100	..	123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	1,800	100	75	..	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	..	5	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. a.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	322
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company s	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	all	8 p.ct.	104
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,175
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	75	Rs. 13	100xd

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 11th October, as compared with the statement of 4th October :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 4. Rs.	Oct. 11. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00 000	25,00 000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,69 383	39,71,194
do. do. at Branches	13,09,440	12,8,750
Other Deposits	1,87,01 456	2,01,64,528
Post Bills	10,902	13,950
Cash Credits undrawn	6,79,994	6,99,394
	3,73,31,375	3,86,86,016
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	50,59,244	50,74,288
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,92,123	16,55,041
Loans, on "security of do.	51,32,921	52,45,844
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,550	3,680
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,43,32,030	1,57,72,340
Stamps	2,785	2,772
Dead Stock	Rs. 3,62,711	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,55,000	3,07,711
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,36,619	10,69,254
Cash and Currency Notes	1,16,02,357	1,22,27,006
	3,73,31,375	3,86,86,016

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Badsworth, 1,304 tons Captain D. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Madras in ballast.

THE barque Victorine, 297 tons, Captain A. Brand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (14th Sept.), with a cargo of 5,085 bags sugar.

Messrs R. Rubattino, and Co's steamer Manilla, 2,583 tons, Captain M. Cruciana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (24th Sept.), with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE steamer City of Venice, 1,304 tons, Captain W. Y. Moffat, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr. Peck, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Williams, as passengers.

THE Steamer Gulf of Suez, 1,014 tons, Captain H. Laws, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Rangoon (1st Oct.) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Aspatria, 1,982 tons, Captain G. Peak, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (11th Sept.), with a cargo of 3,285 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Gulf of Suez (s)	Laws	Rangoon, Oct. 1.
13	Rosetta (s)	Brady	London, Sept. 17.
	Aspatria (s)	Peak	Cardiff, Sept. 11.
	Manilla (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, Sept. 24.
	Victorine	Brand	Mauritius, Sept. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Simla (s)	Mitchell	Persian Gulf.
	Agenor	Lothropp	Hollo.
	Badsworth (s)	Stewart	Madras.
	City of Venice (s)	Moffat	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Monkseaton, to Hull.
,, Burmah, to Kurrachee, &c.
,, Huzara, to London. &c.
,, Manilla, to Genoa, &c.
,, Satara, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
11	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.
	Gulf of Carpentaria (s)	Melbourne.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FROM LONDON.

Huzara s—51 packages glassware, Geo. R. Purvis and Sons; 50 cases matches, Allana Abdool Raman. Hydaspes s—11 cases paper, M. A. M. Shuruffally. Verona s—4 cases playing cards, F. Fischer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

California s—50 cases whiskey, 20 cases rum, and 35 cases ginger wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee; 30 cases whiskey, Wallace and Co; 102 cases whiskey and 15 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee. Nubia s—4 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co. Clan Maclean s—5 cases whiskey, Boiger, Warburton and Co. Clan Murray s—25 cases whiskey, A. McLoggan.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—4 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co. California s—17 cases claret and 1 case brandy, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales paper, M. A. M Shuruffally. Clan Forbes s—20 packages earthenwares, Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola; 12 bundles copper bolts, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co; 3 cases medicine and 8 bags corks, Rogers and Co; 36 packages earthenware, Jafferbhoy Samjee; 125 barrels green copperas, Espetjee Allibhoy.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—13 cases aniline dye, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

California s—25 cases tobacco, Goolamally Jeewanjee; 14 packeges lamps, Oomer Jumall.

FROM CARDIFF.

Flamstead s—50 cases copper sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—6 cases claret, Ralli Brothers.
Colombo s—25 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China s—10 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—50 bales cotton, Kedarnath Balkisondass; 75 cwts coir yarn, Hurridass Cooldass. Clan Forbes s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Dwarkadass Vussonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—220 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 8 bales skins, Jafferbhoy Purdhan; 16 bales skins, E-mail Gangjee and Co; 12 bales hides and skins, Hajeebhoy Jamail; 2,000 cwts wheat, Kwer Laimidass and Co; 116 cwts turmeric, Dadabhoy Rustomjee; 67 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, D. D. Mahomed; 734 cwts linseed, Robertson & Bruce; 25 bales hides, Hajee Hassum Oomer; 180 cwts gum, Dadabhoy Rustomjee; 4 cases woollen handkerchiefs, Purmashardass Jugjonathdass; 24 bales skins and 45 cwts sloes seeds, Mahomed Allana; 254 cwts gum, 135 cwts rapeseed and 165 cwts mustard seed, A. Welljee. Huzara s—491 cwts coffee, D. Bhicajee Khan and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagara s—5,614 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 8,400 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Yeddo s—12,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,699 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts linseed, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co. Monkseaton s—15,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Canton s—96 cwts gingellyseed and 20 cwts mowra seed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 300 cwts beeswax, Hies, Lockart and Co; 320 cwts gingellyseed, Essa Phawer. Hydaspes s—1,300 cwts mowrasseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—200 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna; 386 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass; 191 bales cotton, Bisondasyall Hurdyall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 10.

Pierce, Col, 16th Bombay N I, on leave, to Sutna.

OCTOBER 13.

Luke, Col, Brigadier-Genl, Sind District, on leave, from England.
Thomas, Major, Bengal Comst Dept, on leave from England.
Trench, Major, Dy Asst Quarter Master General, Lahore Division, from leave, on England.
Tindsell, Lieut, 15th Bengal Cavalry, from leave from England.
Fenwick, Lieut, 4th Kings Royal Rifle Corps, on leave from England.
Willis, Major, Bengal, Brigade Major, on leave, from England.
Ellis, Major, Bengal, Brigade Major, on leave from England.
Hatchell, Surg-Major, on leave, from England.
Day, Capt, Lincoln, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

Watson, Lieut, Central India Horse, on leave, to Baroda.

OCTOBER 13.

Pouch, Quartermaster, North Stafford, to rejoin, to Quetta.
Hood, Captain, Army Pay Dept, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
French, Major, Dy Assist Quartermaster General, Lahore Divn, to rejoin, to Mean Meer.
Thomson, Lieut, 7th Bo N I, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Ratigan, Surg-Major, on leave, to Allahabad.
Way, Lieut-Col. Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
Ellis, Major, Bengal, Brigade Major, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Day, Captain, Lincoln, to rejoin, to Bonares.
Sturt, Col, 7th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
Tendrem, Surg, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, Second Personal Asstt to the Commr of the Patna Divn, is allowed leave for 1 month from 6th inst.

Mr C C Quinn, C S, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 21 days.

Mr L Hare, C S, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 15 days.

Mr C F Worsley, Magis and Collr, Chumparun, is appointed to be a Magis and Collr of the 1st Grade, from the 2nd inst, vice Mr F Jones, deceased.

Mr C G Quinn, Magis and Collr, Patna, on furlough, is appointed to be a Magis and Collr, of the 2nd Grade from 2nd inst, vice Mr C F Worsley.

Mr H G Sharp, Offg Magis and Collr, Furreedpore, is appointed to be a Magis and Collr, of the 3rd Grade, from 2nd inst, vice Mr C C Quinn.

Mr Sharp will continue to act in the 2nd Grade of Magis and Collr until further orders.

Mr R Cornish, temporary Jt-Magis and Depy Collr of the 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 2nd inst, vice Mr H G Sharp.

Mr. Cornish will continue to act as Magis and Collr of Midnapore until further orders.

Mr R C Dutt, Jt-Magis and Depy Collr of the 2nd Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Jt-Magis and Depy Collr of the 1st Grade, from 2nd inst, vice Mr R Cornish.

Mr Dutt will continue to act as Magis and Collr of Backergunge until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 29th ult. appointing Mr Mosley to be Magis and Collr of Furreedpore.

This cancels the order of the 29th ult, appointing Mr Pawsey to be Magis and Collr of Dinagepore.

This cancels the order of the 29th ult, appointing Mr Beadon to be Magis and Collr of Backergunge.

Mr C A W Fordyce is appointed to be Special Depy Collr for employment under the P W Dept of this Govt, for the purpose of acquiring lands required for the Bhagirathee embankments in the district of Moorshedabad.

Mr. Fordyce is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the dist of Moorshedabad.

Mr W F Smith, Dist Supdt of Police, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month, from 9th Nov next.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,

Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Warttemberg, Germany

Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,

ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Lloyd's ..... Rs. 33 per month or Rs 750
Sympathetic square ,, 36 ,, or ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, ,, or ,, 1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Messrs. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which CANNOT be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 9 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Guneshkhind, 9th Oct. 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DICKINSON—September 23, at Woodside, Burgess Hill, Sussex, Margaret Blanche, the wife of Major-General W. R. Dickinson, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GHASVALA—October 13, at Mhow, Bai Goolbai, wife of Cursetjee Edaljee Ghasvala, and daughter-in-law of the late Khan Bahadur Edaljee Pestonjee, aged 34. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHARLES—October 6, at Colinton, Darjeeling, the wife of J. G. Charles, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
MACLAVISH—October 9, at No. 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, the wife of Duncan MacNavish, of a son.
TOMES—October 6, at Midnapore, the wife of Surgeon J. Tomes, I M D., of a son.
THOMPSON—October 8, at Alleppey, Travancore, the wife of L. C. Thompson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WHITE—October 10, at St. Thomas' Mount, Surgeon-Major Hugh E. White, A. M. D.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1884.

THE prosecution for libel in connection with the Poona racing dispute has ended in a manner which may fairly be regarded as satisfactory to all the parties concerned. The defendants certainly have no reason to complain of the result; and Major Hogg, considering the accusations which have indirectly and directly been brought against him, has, no doubt, attained his object in getting an authoritative declaration of the defamatory nature of the article which he complained of, and of the honesty and straightforwardness of his conduct. Nothing, in fact, could have been more emphatic than the magistrate's reiterated affirmation of the propriety of Major Hogg's proceedings, except, indeed, the defendant's own admission of the baselessness of the imputations upon Major Hogg to which he had given currency. It is true that the opinion passed in the Presidency Magistrate's Court on Saturday was not the only one that had been pronounced in connection with this matter. Another judgment had already been placed upon record, and that, it must be admitted, was not so favourable to Major Hogg, amongst the officers whose conduct in relation to the dispute had been impugned, as the First Presidency Magistrate's. But there is little need to point out that the later judgment is, for very cogent reasons, not less entitled to acceptance than the earlier. A Government Resolution is, in its way, an authoritative and possibly a very solemn document. But it is an executive and not a judicial act, and so far as it relates to matters of fact—to matters which invite judicial investigation—we question if it can in every case be accepted as a decision of the highest authority. It so happens that the Resolution of the 19th September was not the result of an independent inquiry into the proceedings of Major Hogg and the other stewards against whom complaints were made. It was based upon the finding of a committee, as to the method of whose inquiry we know nothing. "His Excellency in Council," nevertheless, "was willing to accept this finding as conclusive." That is to say, the condemnation implied in the Government Resolution was really the finding of one non-judicial tribunal, based upon the finding of another non-judicial tribunal. In these circumstances it is no undue exaltation of the authority of a magisterial decision to say that at least as much authority attaches to Mr. Cooper's finding—if such it can be called—"that Major Hogg's conduct throughout this matter has been honest and straightforward," as to the less favourable estimate which had been taken of it in the Government Resolution.

Into the merits of the dispute itself, there is little need to enter. It raised problems of turf law and turf procedure which may fairly be left to the experts to decide. The question whether or not Major Hogg's conduct was fair and straightforward stands apart from any discussion upon these points. It matters little whether the terms of the prospectus issued months before the meeting, or the pocket-book bye-law amending these terms, and which was issued after entries had been made for the race, should have determined the conditions of the race. Even the First Presidency Magistrate must have been thankful that he was not called upon to deal with that question. This is evidently a problem to which the profound observation of Sir Roger de Coverley that "there is a good deal to be said on both sides" is peculiarly applicable. For the purposes of this case all that it is necessary to ascertain is whether the conduct of Major Hogg and of the stewards who acted with him was *bonâ fide*. We can see no warrant whatever for the suggestion that it was not. Whether he was right or wrong in his view that the original terms of the race must prevail, and that the ponies must therefore carry the lesser weight, there is nothing in the facts put in evidence to indicate that his judgment on the subject was not an honest judgment. He at any rate decided in favour of conditions which had been promulgated far and wide, and which were well known to the public, against conditions which had been introduced at the eleventh hour, and to which no sufficient steps had been taken to give publicity, and which, moreover, he firmly believed to be illegal, according to the rules of the West of India Turf Club. There may have been ample material in this for a warm turf dispute, but we cannot find in it anything upon which imputations upon Major Hogg's personal honour could fairly have been based. The case would probably never have been heard of, had an order which the stewards gave for deferring the race until the question of inequality in weights had been settled had been carried out. Differences of this kind are more easily arranged before a race than after it, and the difficulty was by no means got rid of by running the race over again on the following day. A most unfortunate use was made of the interval. People grew excited over a dispute that three prudent men, if left to themselves, might easily have settled in half an hour. Ugly rumours got afloat, and a Poona newspaper gave incautious credence to them. From the mild hypothesis "if there has been a swindle," it proceeded by only too rapid gradations to glaringly transparent insinuations of sharping, of blackguardly conduct, of underhand dealing, and so forth. The unreserved withdrawal of every accusation and every imputation conveyed in the libel is not the only exculpatory evidence upon which Major Hogg's answer rests. "Major Hogg," the stewards declared, in answer to a protest which some of the owners of competing horses sent in, "has satisfactorily explained to the stewards his connection with the question." It was unwise, to say the least, to "go behind" such a decision as that. An explanation which satisfied the stewards should have sufficed to satisfy other people. But the defendant—or rather his representative, for the defendant himself appears to have known nothing of what was published in his paper on this subject—had rushed into the strife with a good deal of enthusiasm; and enthusiasm, all the world over, is the fruitful parent of litigation. We are not sure that it was a fortunate thing that in his search for information on the subject he was referred to at least one person who had reasons of his own for not putting Major Hogg's connection with the case in the most favourable light. Colonel Burnett had the best of reasons for declining to furnish the defendant's newspaper with information while the case was under dispute. But if he was aware of the relations that existed between Major Hogg and Mr. Framjee, he had scarcely as good reasons for referring the defendant to that gentleman. The result, at any rate, was unfortunate. Our contemporary, as his apology sets forth, was misled by information given him by certain persons who were influenced by feelings of personal hostility against Major Hogg. Had his inquiries been prosecuted in another direction, a deal of trouble might have been spared.

That explanation of the conduct of the officers affected which on all hands was asked for when the Government Resolution on the subject first appeared has now been given, so far as Major Hogg is concerned, and his case covers virtually the same ground as that of his colleagues. The charges against him have been submitted to as full an investigation as was consistent with the unreserved withdrawal of them by the defendant, and the latter at least has no reason to complain of the result. But it can scarcely be said that the case, as a whole, is in a satisfactory position even now. The Government Resolution still stands on the record, with all its damaging implications. We expressed regret at the time it appeared that the Government did not withhold its expression of opinion on the case until the facts had been ascertained beyond doubt, and most assuredly we see no less reason now for that regret. It is usually dangerous to speculate upon what might or might not have happened had circumstances been different from what they actually are; but there cannot be any great risk in affirming pretty confidently that if the Government had kept back this Resolution until some judicial tribunal had pronounced upon the charges brought against Major Hogg and his brother-officers, we should never have heard anything of it. And this suggests at least one serious consideration. Supposing, for instance, that the imputations had not been withdrawn, that no apology had been tendered, and that the defendant had elected to plead justification, and to defend the case in the High Court. We know nothing as to the nature of the evidence that it might have been possible for him to produce; but we are confident of this, that no testimony within his reach would have served him so well as the silent, and unproduced, and perhaps unmentioned, evidence of the Government Resolution. We have only to think of the

TELEGRAMS.

THE MOVEMENTS OF LORD DUFFERIN AND LORD RIPON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

Lord Dufferin telegraphs that there is no accommodation on the steamer, leaving London on the 5th November. He will therefore come to India in the Tasmania mail-steamer, leaving London the following week. Lord Dufferin inquires whether there will be any advantage in transferring at Suez to the Clive, and it is thought probable that he will come on to Bombay in the Tasmania after all.

It is inferred that he intends to bring out Lady Dufferin and family.

Lord Dufferin may be expected in Bombay on Tuesday, the 9th of December, or more likely on Monday morning, the 8th. This will necessarily make his intended movements in India a week later than was calculated.

The Marquis of Ripon leaves Simla on the 10th of November, and proceeds to Pinjar, where he will stop a day, proceeding thence to Umritsar for a couple of days, in order that Lady Ripon may view the famous Sikh shrine. Thence the Viceregal party will proceed to Delhi, staying three days. They will probably visit Aligarh and inspect the Mahomedan College, proceeding to Agra for a couple of days. After stopping at Benares a short time they will go on to Sahibgunj, where they will leave the railway, and descend the Ganges to Nabbi, where they will take the Eastern Bengal line to Darjeeling, making a short stay there and then continuing the journey to Calcutta, where they will arrive about the 2nd of December. Lord Ripon will there await the arrival of Lord Dufferin. Lord Ripon's departure from Bombay will necessarily be later than the date originally contemplated, owing to Lord Dufferin's departure from England on the 12th November, instead of the 5th.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

Lord Dufferin has been unable to obtain passages for himself and family on board the P. and O. steamer of the 5th November, the date on which he had proposed to leave London. His departure is put off for a week. He will sail in the Tasmania on November 12, and will probably make the whole voyage to Bombay in that vessel, which is due in Bombay on the 10th of December.

His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Simla on the 10th November, and visits Umritsar, Delhi, Agra, Muttra, Benares, and Darjeeling, arriving at each place on the 13th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 29th November respectively, finally reaching Calcutta on the 2nd December.

PROPOSED HONOURS TO LORD RIPON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 13.

A well-attended meeting of citizens of Ahmedabad was held yesterday at the Nagarshett's mansion, as previously announced, to consider the question of inviting Lord Ripon to Ahmedabad. All classes of the population were represented. Rao Bahadur Nagarshett was in the chair.

Rao Bahadur Bechurdas Ambaidas, C.S.I., Khan Saheb Cowasjee Muncherjee, Rao Saheb Runchorlal Chotalal, Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, and other gentlemen made suitable speeches, recounting the measures introduced by Lord Ripon and praising his schemes of local self-government generally.

A committee consisting of influential gentlemen was appointed to send a letter of invitation to the Viceroy and make the necessary arrangements to carry out the object of the meeting.

The Secretary of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, who was present on the occasion, expressed his satisfaction that the inhabitants of Ahmedabad appreciated the administrative services of a statesman who had done so much for India, and hoped that such appreciative demonstrations would not only give satisfaction to the retiring Governor-General, but would give some notion of the gratefulness of the people of India to the coming Viceroy.

The meeting was most enthusiastic.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAMBAR THRO' DUKI, OCT. 13.

Assurances having been given that supplies would be paid for, they are fairly plentiful.

The General and staff have arrived.

Shah Jehan, not complying with the ultimatum, an advance column consisting of a European mountain battery, the Bombay Lancers, Punjab Cavalry, Bengal Sappers, and Grenadiers, march towards Zhob to Dalai, about fourteen miles. All quiet.

THE MISGOVERNMENT OF UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 13.

To-day's papers agree that the successful demonstration of Saturday surpassed all expectations.

The *Gazette* says that those who did not get to the Town Hall an hour before the advertised time of the commencement could find no standing room. The large attendance of Burmese proves their appreciation of British rule, and their desire to put an end to misrule and cruelties in Upper Burmah. Considering that the King's agent, timber monopolists, and elders had used threats and persuasions to prevent Burmese attending, their doing so in such numbers was surprising. All the resolutions were printed and read in English and Burmese, so they fully understood the objects of the meeting.

The *Times* says the muster of Burmese and their hearty support of the resolutions frees Europeans from any possible charges of Jingoism. Supported by all classes and creeds, the objects of the meeting are purely humanitarian, and the meeting having been so enthusiastically unanimous, it is difficult to see how the Government can ignore its protests.

THE MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar goes to England for one year, leaving India at the end of the coming cold weather. Captain Bignell, his secretary, precedes him home immediately.

THE HYDERABAD PRIME MINISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

Salar Jung and party leave Simla on Wednesday, making a short stay at Aligarh to inspect the Educational Institution there, where a public dinner will be given him. The Minister proceeds direct to Bombay and Hyderabad.

THE FLIGHT FROM SIMLA.

The flight from Simla has commenced. Large numbers are going down daily.

THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 13.

The following are the results of the shooting this day:—Match 36, won by the second team of the 9th Bombay Infantry with 220 points; the 22nd Madras N. I. second with 210 points; the 15th Madras N. I. third with 207 points. Naique Sirputtee was the best shot of the combined teams with a score of 42. He wins Rs. 10. Great excitement prevailed over this match. The Bombay men fired remarkably well. Their first team took fifth place. No other matches closed.

Sergeant Drew, Hampshire Regiment, made 33 points at 800 yards for the Viceroy's Cup; Captain Roche, S. W. B., made 35, the highest possible, for Match 4. Mrs. Roche made 48 for the Diana Plate. Some good individual scores were made to-day. The weather is calm and clear.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 13.

A case of comrade-shooting occurred here last night. Private McCormack, 1st O. L. I., shot at Corporal Ford of the same regiment, wounding him in the back. Corporal Ford was talking with some comrades at 10 p.m. when shot. McCormack was seized at once, and on examination, nine loaded cartridges were found, one secreted in his shirt and eight under his pillow. Ford was taken to hospital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BILL FOR THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

With reference to a scheme for the redistribution of seats published in the *Standard* on the 10th inst., the Marquis of Hartington has publicly declared that the said scheme was merely a draught drawn up by the Committee, and that it has not yet been under the consideration of the Government.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

MALTA, OCT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quieter.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	90¾
4½ "	88¾
3 " Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	107½
4½ " French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	50 13-16

FULLY three-quarters of an hour was allowed to elapse before a quorum could be formed at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday. When the Chairman, Mr. P. M. Mehta, made the announcement to the meeting that at last they could muster the required number to enable them to proceed with business, Colonel Merewether expressed the feeling of impatience which appeared to be generally felt by members, and suggested that there should be a hard and fast rule that in future the Corporation should not wait for more than fifteen minutes. Colonel Merewether observed that a rule to that effect had worked very well last year, whereupon the Chairman remarked that a breach of the rule this year was also found to be working very well. One of the subjects disposed of by the Corporation was the report of a committee of the Corporation on the proposals made by Government for the establishment of cholera and small-pox hospitals in Bombay. It was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Blaney, to sanction a grant of Rs. 13,160 from surplus cash balance to provide for the erection of one of the proposed hospitals.

WE understand that the Government of India have permitted His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur to adopt the son of Jan Bai, his Mahomedan wife.

MR. JEHANGIER COWASJEE JEHANGIER, who is now on a visit to Scotland, has been requested by a famous French artist to sit for a portrait to be exhibited at the Royal Academy.

THE total rainfall this monsoon at Egutpoora up to Saturday was 160 inches, by the Government gauge.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to present a joint address of welcome to Lord Ripon, on his return to London, from the Roman Catholic elementary teachers of Great Britain. His lordship has held the post of chairman of the Catholic Poor School Committee throughout the period of his Viceroyalty, the Duke of Norfolk acting as his deputy.

Truth says there is not a shadow of foundation for the report that Lord Ripon is coming home to succeed Lord Spencer as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. "Lord Ripon's public career may be regarded as closed, for he is heartily sick and tired of affairs, and, moreover, he stands in great need of entire rest and quiet." It adds:—"Lord and Lady Ripon are expected to reach Studley Royal shortly before Christmas. The house is being overhauled and thoroughly cleaned, and several of the rooms are being redecorated. The splendid museum, which is one of the great attractions of this beautiful place, has been removed to another part of the mansion, in order, it is understood, to make way for a collection of rare Indian objects which Lord Ripon is to bring home with him."

MR. BROCK, A. R. A., has in hand the statue of Sir Bartle Frere. It will be executed in bronze, and is to cost about £2,700. It will be 11 feet high, and the site selected for it is in the Thames Embankment Gardens, near the statues of Tyndale and Sir James Outram. Mr. Brock has completed the marble statue of Sir Richard Temple, which will be sent out at an early date.

"As I long ago stated would be the case," remarks the editor of *Truth*, "the Duke of Connaught returns to England to be appointed to a high post at the Horse Guards. This will be one more step towards his succeeding the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief, which has all along been the pole-star of his military career. The Duke and Duchess will reside principally at Buckingham Palace in the large suite of rooms which was given them on their marriage, but their ultimate abode is to be the spacious and excellent house in St. James's Palace, which has for many years been occupied by the Duchess of Cambridge."

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD has written a preface to a tale of modern Hindoo life entitled "The Poison Tree," by Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. "The Poison Tree" is translated by Mrs. Miriam S. Knight from the original novel, called "Bisha Briksha." It will be published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

Truth says:—"It was proposed to employ Baker Pasha in connection with Lord Wolseley's expedition to Egypt, but the project was peremptorily vetoed by the Queen. I hear that Her Majesty took advantage of the opportunity to announce that her decision on this subject is unalterable, and, therefore, she wishes to hear no more about it. The personages who urged in favour of General Baker were sharply snubbed."

RUMOURS are current at Cape Town that Sir Hercules Robinson threatens to resign unless decisive action is taken in regard to Bechuanaland. When the last mail left the Cape, Mr. Mackenzie, the late British Resident in Bechuanaland, was the guest of Sir Hercules Robinson at Cape Town. An influential meeting has been held at Cape Town to discuss the alarming state of affairs in Bechuanaland. Mr. Mackenzie addressed the gathering. A series of resolutions was unanimously adopted protesting against the violation by the Boers of the new Transvaal Convention, which was declared to be fraught with disastrous consequences for British supremacy in South Africa. A monster petition to the Queen is being signed, and similar meetings are being held throughout the country. Great enthusiasm prevails.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"We appear to be in a state of war with the Transvaal Republic. That, and nothing less than that, is the upshot of Mr. Rhodes's report, which is now lying before Lord Derby." Mr. Rhodes, it will be remembered, was sent to succeed Mr. Mackenzie in Bechuanaland. He was appointed by the High Commissioner as the representative of England, and approved by the Cape Government. He was selected because of his opposition to Mr. Mackenzie's views and his anxiety to prevent any interference by the Imperial Government in Bechuanaland. But when he got to Montsioa's territory, he found that the Transvaal Government was carrying on informal war against protected British subjects, that its instruments had murdered in cold blood a British officer of police, and that, before he left, it had formally annexed territory placed by the Convention of London under the shelter of the British flag. The *Pall Mall* therefore thinks it is quite clear that the Boers are levying war upon us. "It is not less clear," it adds, "that this must be stopped, and stopped at once." Any doubt on that point would be removed by the following passage from Mr. Rhodes's report:—

Montsioa sent messages that he was reduced to the last extremity, but, having faith in the Queen, had refused all the Boer overtures to submit. He would only do so to save the lives of the women and children. Mr. Rhodes, the official representative of England and the Cape, replied Montsioa must not consider himself abandoned, for the Queen's Government would fulfil their obligations. When the Commissioner left the Goshenites resumed the war on Montsioa, who had to succumb.

"Thus," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "the word of England was solemnly pledged to Montsioa, and a distinct promise given that the Queen's Government would fulfil their obligations. Yet in face of that explicit pledge the Transvaalers have eaten up Montsioa. We are therefore, sorely against our will, at war with the Transvaal, and the sooner that is recognized as one of 'the obligations of the Queen's Government' the better."

THE news comes from Russia that interpreter schools for the Mongolian, Chinese, Tartarian, and Bokharian languages, and for Central Asian dialects generally, are being established in Ugra and Kuldja.

THE news has reached England that Mr. G. C. Leigh, M.P. for South Warwickshire, has been found lying dead at the foot of a precipice in the Bighorn Mountains, Wyoming.

THE engineers retained by the promoters of the Manchester Ship Canal have unanimously recommended the provisional committee to adopt the scheme carrying the channel along the Cheshire shore of the Mersey, with an entrance to the river at Eastham.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says:—The Admiralty, we understand, have at length determined to augment our navy—at least, in gun-boats and torpedo vessels. It may be assumed that in building the latter class due account will be taken of recent important experiments carried on during last year and at the beginning of 1884.

IT now appears to be the fashion of personages of distinction to visit Ireland. Recently the Duke of Edinburgh went on a tour through the country. It was lately announced in Dublin that the Duke of Cambridge has to visit Ireland on the 1st October. He would be the guest of Sir Thomas Steele K.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

THE *Temps* publishes an interesting letter from its correspondent in Tongking, in which he attributes the greater success of Englishmen as compared with Frenchmen in the extreme East, partly to an inveterate anxiety of the latter to put their earnings beyond the risks of business, and partly to the distrust felt by French capitalists of industrial and commercial ventures in distant lands. The English have a broader and bolder mode of doing business than the French, and easily find that credit which is indispensable to the beginnings of a business. Frenchmen, moreover, have to rely too much on foreign agents, owing to the French dislike to settling abroad, and to the difficulty Frenchmen meet with in marrying, and thus securing the comforts of family life. French parents, who, as everybody knows, "marry" their daughters, decline the proposals of suitors, however eligible otherwise, who propose to carry their daughters to a far distant land. The French manufacturer, unlike his English and German rivals, who hunt up their customers, waits for his customers to hunt him up, and when he gets an order for any distant country, requires cash payment, which at once sends the customers elsewhere. The *Temps* correspondent therefore concludes that, unless the French more or less change their habits, they will find it hard to compete with their more venturesome rivals the English and Germans in the Far East.

THE *National Review* for October contains an article by Lord Salisbury, entitled "The Value of Redistribution: a Note on Electoral Statistics." Lord Salisbury states that his main object is to refute a calumny which has been directed, with lavish reiteration, against the Conservative party during the last two months. It is said that they are insincere in professing to accept the Franchise Bill, if coupled with redistribution, and that they really dread both franchise and redistribution, and are only desirous of delay. Replying to this charge, Lord Salisbury shows by figures that the Conservatives have no cause, for party reasons, to dread enfranchisement coupled with a fair redistribution, even if the strictest numerical principles were its only guide. He maintains that statistics show that the householders of Great Britain, in town and country, if the proportion of Conservatives and Liberals among them could be exactly reproduced in Westminster, would elect a House of Commons much more favourable to the Opposition than that which sits there now. As the result of calculations Lord Salisbury believes that the total loss to the Conservatives by enfranchisement without redistribution would be 47 seats, counting 94 votes on a division. These figures, he says, show the momentous significance of the question whether the country is to have a fair redistribution or not. They show that, whatever the influence of the Conservative party may be, whatever measure of success or failure awaits them, a just solution of the question of redistribution means to them a difference in their favour of some hundred votes in the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury says that moderate Parliaments are not to be looked for if the new Liberal plan for the suppression of minorities is allowed to succeed. A fair redistribution is that is to say, a recognition according to their true strength, so far as possible, of all interests in the country—is needed, not so much to decide the race for office, as to maintain, and, indeed, to restore, that equable temperature which, for many generations before 1868, was one of the distinctive features of our legislation.

A NAPLES correspondent says it is estimated that the loss to the Italian Custom House by the visitation of cholera amounts to 40 million francs. This is exclusive of the losses sustained by the local authorities, and by private individuals from the stagnation of business.

"RADICALS, rejoice!" Mr. Labouchere exclaims in *Truth*. "I bring you glad tidings of great joy. Mr. Gladstone and his principal colleagues have been so impressed with the attitude of the country towards the House of Lords that it has been determined to take energetic action, should the Lords throw out the Franchise Bill in the autumn session. If it be thrown out by a small majority, there will be a creation of Peers—if by a large majority, the House of Commons will be asked to express its views as to the future position of the House of Lords in the Constitution, either by resolution or by address to the Crown. Should a dissolution be deemed advisable after the autumn session, the country will be consulted, not as to the House of Commons, but as to the House of Lords." Mr. Labouchere believes that Her Majesty's assent has been given to this bellicose policy, and says it would not entirely surprise him were the Royal Dukes to be found voting with the Liberals in the autumn.

ST. JANUARIUS, the patron saint of Naples, whose festival occurred on the 19th ult., seems to have had exceptional difficulty in satisfying the demands made upon him. The miracle of San Gennaro, when his clotted blood, preserved in a phial behind the altar, liquefies at the sight of the martyr's head, is one of the great functions at Naples; and now that the appeal of the people to St. Roch, the special saint of persons suffering from infectious diseases, had proved ineffectual, their hopes centred more than ever round the other saint. Last month, however, it looked as if they would again be disappointed; but at last, after nearly four hours' delay, the miracle was duly performed in the sight of some ten thousand spectators.

IN his entertaining little book on "The Great Republic," Sir Lepel Griffin tells of an American who observed to him one evening at the Madison-square Theatre, "That is the most expensive drop-scene in the world." "This admirer of the grand style," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "ought to take peculiar satisfaction in the latest addition that has been made to 'The Big Things of America,' which is no less than the largest bill board ever erected. The gigantic bill board is in connection, it need hardly be said, with 'The Greatest Show On Earth,' and very proud are the words in which Mr. Barnum's secretary announces his latest triumph. The board is 240 ft. long and 50 ft. high, and it took 1,330 sheets of paper to cover it. At night it is lighted with five electric lights, at a cost of 75 dols. per month. What is more to the point is that the immense bill board is leading to 'immense business.' The good people of Chicago, in whose midst the board was first erected, are clearly proud of having another big thing besides their pork-packing establishments to make their town famous."

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—"To the degree of Doctor conferred by German universities, more especially to the Ph.D., or Doctor of Philosophy, there has in this country always attached a certain suspicion, from the unfortunate fact that some of these institutions granted the honour to any one who cared to give a few pounds for it. The universities of Germany have at length united to wipe away this reproach. It has been agreed by all the faculties in the empire that neither in law nor medicine, neither in philosophy nor divinity, shall any Doctor's degree be hereafter conferred upon a candidate *in absentiâ*; nor is the inaugural dissertation, written in German or Latin, in any case to be dispensed with. The qualifications for the degrees in all the German universities are now, in fact, practically uniform. In addition to passing the 'maturity' examination at a gymnasium, candidates are required to attend a minimum number of classes at a university during at least three sessions."

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* learns that the intention of the King of the Belgians is not to make the new State on the Congo practically a republic, like the United States, but a dependency, standing to Belgium in a relation somewhat similar to that in which Hindostan stands to England. The idea is that the Count of Flanders might perhaps be made the nominal suzerain, and that with him there should be associated a Permanent Commission in Europe, after the pattern of the Danubian Commission, whose authority in the Congo territory itself should be represented by a Governor. The principle of free trade with all nations would be the basis of international relations. The expenses of Government would be covered by the ivory and palm-oil, of which the Government would be the great exporter.

THE French are reported to have occupied another bay in the island of Madagascar, and to have landed troops to construct a fort. They contemplated occupying another point this month.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence in London on Wednesday, November 26 next, the medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day. The number of vacancies to be competed for will be fifty.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.—The barometer during the past twenty-four hours has risen at most stations, but the change is by no means uniformly upward, falls being reported from the Central Provinces, Northern Punjab, and parts of Bombay. The change in distribution, which approximates more to that of November than to that of October, has been slight, readings continuing relatively high over the Central Provinces, and relatively low at Silchar and at Dacca. The wind is variable in the Upper Provinces, but continues northerly in Bengal and along the east coast, and north-easterly to easterly over the peninsula. The weather is more cloudy than of late in Madras, but cloudless or nearly so elsewhere. There has been slight rain at a few southern stations in Pegu. The temperature has fallen except in Bengal, and is below the average of the month generally. Rain to-day:—Wellington, 1¼ inches. Showers have fallen at Cochin, Bangalore, Colombo, Thyetmyo, and Toungboo. Previously, unimportant.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(13th October, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to sea level.	Barometer. Thermo. in Shade.	Reading. Max. in.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Degs.			Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	30·024	88·6		NW	11	0·00
Surat	29·993	86·6		Calm	0	0·00
Bombay	·981	84·8		NE	16	0·00
Ratnagherry	·944	92·1		ENE	16	0·00
Karwar	·904	84·1		NE	Mod	0·00
Mangalore	·958	83·9		S	4	0·00
Calicut	·961	81·7		WNW	12	0·00
Cochin	·947	81·5		S	Mod	0·06
Masulipatam	·976	86·8		ENE	8	0·00
Madras	·971	88·8		NNE	20	0·00
Negapatam	·998	82·4		NE	6	0·00

THE POONA RACING DISPUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In fulfilment of the promise made in my letter published in your issue of the 26th ult., I will now endeavour to place before the public a clear account of the facts leading up to, and connected with, the dispute at the late Poona meeting. It would appear that last year the sporting correspondent of the *Pioneer* pointed out that there was an error in the terms of the Pony Derby. Notwithstanding such warning, the honorary secretary allowed the same error to occur in the prospectus of this year's meeting. Whether he received a second warning, or whether he became conscious of the error I cannot say; but it can reasonably be concluded that one or other of these causes led him, a few days before the meeting, to publish in an unofficial publication, only partially circulated, a footnote to the effect that 9st. was the correct weight for a 13-2 aged Arab. This was an arbitrary action on his part, and one moreover in which the stewards—myself amongst the number—were in no way consulted. This footnote, the existence of which I became aware of at 10 o'clock the night before the race, had the effect of raising the weights 16lbs. all round. Apparently the honorary secretary was not prepared to take the stewards into his confidence, even when the question at issue involved an infringement of racing law.

I determined to carry the proper weights, and declared my intention to do so at the scales and, as laid down in rule 39 of the prospectus, before the start. The question was thus as effectually solved as if I had entered into a voluminous correspondence on the subject: an infinity of trouble was saved, and by no possibility could we have gained any advantage over other owners. The action taken at the scales was a most public note of warning to all concerned that if they chose to carry the wrong weights it was their own look-out, and they could not afterwards plead ignorance as their excuse.

So loudly was the note sounded that a meeting was at once held before the race, at which meeting the stewards decided against the validity of the footnote above alluded to, and ruled that the weights which I claimed to carry were the correct ones, and must be carried. Had there been a little more action and a little less shouting on the part of the responsible authorities, all ponies would have started in the original race properly weighted, instead of only two of them. To talk of insufficiency of time and of the start being a forced one is too ridiculous. The race could have been, and should have been, postponed, instead of which the honorary secretary, who might have known that some of the ponies were still carrying wrong weights, proceeded to the post with his own pony, whose weight he had re-adjusted, and by his presence sanctioned the start. He moreover considered himself justified after the race in objecting to General as being over weight. This objection, it is only fair to state, he afterwards withdrew; but the public were, I believe, for some time unaware of the fact that Colonel Burnett's own pony was declared by the clerk of the scales to be short of weight, and therefore disqualified.

Now comes the worst part of the case. Stung to resentment by an action which they were only too ready to misjudge, and the motives for which they took no trouble to ascertain, certain parties did all in their power to inflame the public mind against us. Motives were misconstrued, and facts, carefully manipulated, were made to look very different from what they actually were. The breath of an ungenerous suspicion fanned the doubt in the public mind till it became a firm conviction. Only one side of the story was listened to, and justice naturally miscarried.

But the most dangerous feature of the attack was this. Though the affair was discussed publicly and in the most violent manner in the Club and elsewhere behind my back, it never developed into a manly and open attack, presenting something tangible to grapple with.

When the matter was brought before the stewards, I am led to believe that the question of anyone having done, or attempted to do, anything unfair was never brought forward, which argues a fair amount of caution on the part of our accusers which does little credit to their courage.

The public will now see why the published resolutions were so unsatisfactory. Public opinion has been swayed by matter which was never brought before the stewards, and the public naturally look in vain in the resolution of the stewards for an opinion on a point regarding which they were never called upon to adjudicate.

The only question which the stewards dealt with was whether, as stewards, we ought not to have made known sooner than we did our intention to act as we did. They decided that in not doing so we failed "to realise our responsibility." I shall not here discuss whether racing law upholds their view of the case. They have a perfect right to form their own opinion, and I don't feel in the least damaged by it. If I committed an error of judgment, I am not ashamed to own it; but I would add that some men of considerable racing experience hold that we committed no error at all, and think that being owners as well as stewards we could not have acted otherwise than we did. I strictly acted up to rule 29 of the prospectus, and publicly, before the start, declined to submit to arbitrary and illegal alterations introduced into the prospectus on the sole authority of the honorary secretary.

I gather from your leading article of the 23rd September that it was intended to run certain ponies at the lighter weights, and then claim the race by the disqualification of the others carrying the higher ones; and it is added that this intention was actually carried out. How utterly unfounded these statements are has been shown by "X." in his letter which appeared in your issue of the 28th September.

I will only add that the carrying out of such a plan was an absolute impossibility. Putting aside the inevitable presence in the weighing room of numerous owners and other interested persons, how, may I ask, was the clerk of the scales to be hoodwinked? Was he to be bribed or was he to be drugged? Or was he to be asked, as an act of kindness, to consider his own interests as of very minor importance and assist us in the disqualification of his own pony?

In conclusion I will only add that Mystic was not even my own pony, nor had I any interest in the large stakes and entries. I had not a single bet on him, and though the odds at the lotteries were "any price," I only laid out Rs. 30 in them. I think you will agree with me that those who were so ready to pick up stones might have taken a little more trouble to inquire into both sides of the story. The honorary secretary is alone to blame for all that happened. He made a mistake in the original prospectus, and would not own to it. He ignored his brother-stewards, and kept his own counsel, endeavouring at the same time to fortify his position by a step which he must have known was in direct opposition to racing law. When opposed by certain gentlemen and stultified by the decision of the stewards, who declared his footnote "inoperative," he lost his temper, and endeavoured to distract public attention from his own shortcomings by raising a hue and cry against those whose action had placed him in a somewhat unpleasant position. To save himself he had recourse to the device of the hunted fox; he routed out a friend to act as his substitute, and the public were started off on a fresh scent after a "changed fox."

HARDINGE C. HOGG, Captain.

Poona, Oct. 11.

A WAIL FROM THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you will turn to page 1201 of the *Spectator* of 13th September last, you will find these words:—"It probably is not in human nature, on land, to be indifferent to the arrival of the post, and to refrain from reading the daily papers." Here in India, especially in the mofussil, the event of the day is the arrival of the post, bringing as it does the daily paper, which alone helps us to keep touch with the outside world. In the same way, the event of the week in every Indian station, large or small, is the arrival of the English mail with letters from "the old folks at home." Many of us await with feverish anxiety the arrival of the English mail, and are apt to resent and chafe at any unnecessary delay in its delivery.

Only a short fortnight ago were we dwellers in this strip of land known as the Konkan rejoiced to learn that on and after the 1st October, and during the fair season, the mails from Bombay would be carried down the coast by the daily coasting steamers instead of by the grand tour *via* Poona, Kolhapore, and Belgaum—thus saving forty-eight hours or more. We congratulated each other on the fact that the Postal authorities had at last woke up, and that we were now two days nearer Bombay in postal matters than formerly. The *Bombay Gazette* for the 1st October was duly received here on the 2nd, and all went merry as a marriage bell until the 9th, when on opening the *Gazette* for the 7th (the *Times of India* was then, as usual up to that date, a day too late for the fair), we read that the P. and O. s. s. Nizam had arrived in Bombay harbour on the evening of the 6th. Where then was the English mail? A little bad language was used, but we consoled ourselves by saying that at all events we must get it on the morrow. Not a bit of it! It never turned up till 5 p.m. on Friday, ninety-six hours after its arrival in Bombay, having been sent round by the old route instead of by the new one. Of course this is easily accounted for. The mail-bags are made up on boardship, and the Post Office people had, with characteristic forethought, neglected to inform their mail officers that mails for Goa and the Konkan were not to be made up as formerly, the route having been changed. Had Tristram Shandy's Uncle Toby heard as calling down blessings on the heads of the Post Office officials he would certainly have said, and with reason, "Our armies swore terribly in Flanders, but nothing to this." I believe "they order this matter [the delivery of the mails] better in France."

"Do I sleep, do I dream?
Do I wonder and doubt?
Are things what they seem,
Or is visions about?
Is our civilization a failure,
Or is the Post Office played out?"

October 11. PEGASUS.

ADDRESSES TO LORD RIPON.

A PRIVATE meeting of the editors of native newspapers published in Bombay was held on Sunday at Chinnee Baug, the residence of the late Mr. Morarjee Gokuldas, for the purpose of adopting an address to be presented to Lord Ripon, expressive of their acknowledgments of the valuable and enduring services rendered by His Excellency to the native press. About fifteen editors of native newspapers, Gujerati, Marathee, and Mahomedan, were present; and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee was called to the chair. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, English editor of the *Indu Prakash* newspaper, read the draft address intended for presentation; and it was duly adopted. A committee, consisting of six editors, was appointed to get the address engrossed, to make the preliminary arrangements, and to invite the co-operation of the editors of the native press throughout the country. Mr. G. N. Chandavarkar and Mr. K. M. Shroff were appointed joint-secretaries to the committee.

Another private meeting of native gentlemen was held on Saturday afternoon last at "Mazagon Castle," for the purpose of taking steps to commemorate, in some appropriate form, the services rendered by Lord Ripon to this country at large. After a good deal of desultory conversation the general feeling was ascertained to be in favour of a statue of Lord Ripon and an Industrial School to bear His Excellency's name. It was intended that a sum of at least Rs. 25,000 should be appropriated for the statue. A provisional committee was appointed to make the preliminary arrangements, and it was resolved to request the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting of the native inhabitants of the city in the Town Hall at an early date.

MR. HOPE'S MOVEMENTS.

THE following is the programme of the Hon'ble T. C. Hope's official tour from Simla to Calcutta—next month:—

Sunday, Nov 9th.—Simla to Umballa, 98 miles. On by night to Amritsar, 155 miles—Leave Umballa at 9-40 p.m.; arrive Amritsar 6-35 a.m.

Monday, Nov. 10th.—Amritsar to Pathankot and back, 180 miles—Inspection of Amritsar-Pathankot State Railway. And on to Wazirabad, 121 miles—Leave Amritsar 2-25 p.m.; arrive Wazirabad 9-10 p.m.

Tuesday, Nov. 11th.—Wazirabad to Sialkot, 27 miles. Sialkot to Lala Musa, 48 miles—Inspection of Sialkot Branch, N. S. State Railway.—Leave Wazirabad 5-15 a.m.; arrive Sialkot, 6-45 a.m.; leave Sialkot, 11 a.m.; arrive Wazirabad, 12-30 p.m.; arrive Lala Musa, 1-50 p.m. Lala Musa to Rhini, 62 miles—Leave Lala Musa Junction 2-20 p.m.; arrive Miani, 6-20 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 12th.—Miani to Lala Musa, 52 miles—Conference about coal in Salt Range. Visit Salt Mines. Lala Musa to Lahore, 80 miles—Leave Miani at 5-15 p.m.; arrive Lala Musa, 9-40 p.m.; and Leave Lala Musa Junction 10-5 p.m.; arrive Lahore, 3-30 a.m.

Thursday, Nov. 13th.—At Lahore.

Friday, Nov. 14th.—Lahore to Ferozepore, 58 miles—Leave Lahore, 7-20 a.m.; arrive Gunda Sing Bunder, 10-56 a.m.; arrive Ferozepore about noon.

Saturday, Nov 15th.—Ferozepore to Hissar, 155 miles—Inspection of Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

Sunday, Nov. 16th.—Hissar to Rewari, 89 miles. Rewari to Bandikui, 84 miles—Inspection of Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.

Monday, Nov. 17th.—Bandikui to Achnera, 78 miles. Achnera to Hathras Road 53 miles—Inspection of Muttra Bridge, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway, On by night to Cawnpore, 188 miles.

Tuesday, Nov. 18th.—Cawnpore to Hathras, 188 miles—Inspection of Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.

Alturas by Aligarh, 19 miles—Leave Hathras Junction by East Indian Railway at 3-14 p.m.; arrive Aligarh, 4-32 p.m.

Aligarh to Moradabad, 87 miles—Leave Aligarh Junction by Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at 8-30 p.m.; arrive Moradabad, 4-45 a.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 19th.—Moradabad to Nagina and back, 102 miles—Inspection of Northern Extension, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. And on to Bareilly, 71 miles—Leave Moradabad, 10-25 p.m.; arrive Bareilly, 5-38 a.m.

Thursday, Nov. 20th.—Bareilly to Pilibheet, 36 miles—Inspection of Bareilly-Pilibheet and Kunaon Railways. Pilibheet to Bhojeepura, 24 miles; Bhojeepura to Kotgodam, 55 miles. On to Naini Tal—Three hours' ride from Kotgodam.

Friday, Nov. 21st.—At Naini Tal.

Saturday, Nov. 22nd.—Naini Tal to Bareilly, 67 miles.

Sunday, Nov. 23rd.—Bareilly to Lucknow, 146 miles—Leave Bareilly 6-15 a.m.; arrive Lucknow 7 p.m.

Monday, Nov. 24th.—At Lucknow, and on to Fyzabad, 79 miles—Leave Lucknow 10-25 p.m.; arrive Fyzabad 5-25 a.m. of 25th.

Tuesday, Nov. 25th.—Fyzabad to Bahraich, 72 miles. Bahraich to Gorakhpur, 132 miles—Inspection of Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Wednesday, Nov. 26th.—Gorakhpur to Sonepore, 141 miles—Inspection of Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Thursday, Nov. 27th.—Sonepore to Hajipore, 2 miles. Hajipore to Muzuffurpore, 36 miles—Inspection of Tirhoot State Railway.

Friday, Nov. 28th.—Muzuffurpore to Bettiah, 76 miles. Bettiah to Durbhunga, 132 miles—Inspection of Tirhoot State Railway.

Saturday, Nov. 29th.—Durbhunga to Pipra Ghat, 25 miles. Pipra Ghat to Mokameh, 68 miles—Leave Mokameh at 7-27 p.m.; arrive Jumalpore 8-23 p.m. On to Jumalpore.

Sunday, Nov. 30th.—At Jumalpore—Leave Jumalpore 9 p.m.

Monday,

said they could congratulate themselves that they had been permitted to gather at another anniversary to commemorate the great events in which severally they had taken their humble part, and he trusted that the custom would continue as long as there were two members left to meet together to preserve fresh the memories of the glorious victories of officers and comrades of all ranks, which ought never to be allowed to fade from the recollection of Englishmen. Their enemies were not those who were dispersed by a single rebuff or assault, but came again and again, and, after being three times defeated, they collected together at Lucknow, and gave a good deal of trouble before they were disposed of. He concluded by proposing the toast, "The memory of our departed comrades, coupled with the names of Outram, Havelock, and Malle," which was solemnly drunk in silence. General Olpherts next proposed the health of "Our living and absent friends," and Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, in giving the succeeding toast, said they yielded to no body of Englishmen in their admiration of the noble deeds of the hero Gordon. He was sustaining the reputation of this country, and it belonged to the reputation and honour of this great country to sustain him. When the history of his defence came to be written, however great and glorious it might be, it would, at all events, but hold its own with that of the deeds of the original garrison of Lucknow, whose health he begged to propose, connecting with the toast the names of General Tulloch, Mr. Capper, and Dr. Greenhow, who were present. General Tulloch responded, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

MRS. WELDON'S NEW CRUSADE.

MRS. GEORGINA WELDON writes as follows concerning a letter which appeared in the *Pall Mal Gazette* on the 13th inst. :—

"Your correspondent, "Lucius Lucullus" writes :—"Now, I have ascertained that the Home Office pays from £3 5s. to £3 10s. a ton for all the potatoes required at the different convict and local prisons during the year, and the quality is splendid upon Home Office paper, I dare say, but unutterably filthy in reality! I can speak to it from personal experience, for I have been imprisoned as a common felon, and treated on a par with street thieves, murderesses, the lowest of the low from the lowest gutter. I therefore know the truth about prison fare. It is bad and filthy in quality; the potatoes growing, stinking; lumps of chalk in the bread, &c. Sorry as I should be to see Mr. Yates (who I consider has been unjustly sentenced) undergo four months' imprisonment, I most sincerely hope for the good of the community that he will be forced to go through it. His revelations will be of paramount value if the real prison regulations are carried out in his case; but I fear that he will be treated with consideration in consequence of his position as a powerful journalist, and so will not be really able to judge of the real state of affairs. The thanks of suffering humanity would be everlastingly due to any clever journalist who would contrive to get sentenced, in disguise, to three months' real hard labour—though that is a joke to what penal servitude is. It is a most diabolical system, and one which requires more reform than the Lunacy Commissioners, which is about as bad and inefficient as anything which can be conceived almost. Siberia is not worse than our vaunted prison system. It makes my blood boil to see people swallow and repeat as gospel anything any Government office may say. No doubt soldiers are robbed, but the poor wretched prisoners are robbed twenty thousand times worse, and are treated by other human beings as no fellow creature ought to be allowed to treat another. And, I repeat, I speak from personal experience; and yet I was only at Newgate, the only clean or decently conducted prison in England. That was a hell upon earth; what must the others be?

WRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S GUN-BOAT WASP.

LOSS OF FIFTY LIVES.

A LAMENTABLE disaster has occurred off the north-west coast of Ireland. About three o'clock on Monday morning (Sept. 22) her Majesty's gun-boat Wasp was wrecked on the north side of Tory Island off the coast of Donegal. The Wasp, which was a composite screw gun-boat of 465 tons, under the command of Lieutenant Nicholls, had usually a crew of fifty-eight men on board, and of these only six men were saved; both the commander and all the other officers having perished. The following telegram was received at the Admiralty on Thursday from Commander Marrack, of H. M. S. Valiant, at Rathmullen :—"I succeeded in embarking the six survivors of the Wasp yesterday afternoon from Tory Island, and returned to Lough Swilly at 11 p.m. The names of the men saved are—John Hutton, ship's cook; Richard Rattenbury, quarter-master; Philip Andrews, second captain of the forecastle; William Henry Dunn, A. B.; Alfred Broomhead, private, Royal Marine Light Infantry; and William Styles, private, Royal Marine Light Infantry. They state everybody else perished except Surgeon Browne and Engineer Hudson, who were on leave, and James Eva, A. B. [illegible] touched at Tory Island on Sunday. Ship struck north-west end of Tory Island while trying to whether it about 3-45 a.m. on Monday last, under plain sail at the time; wind moderate; fires banked; weather clear. Wreck entirely disappeared, apparently sank in deep water. No bodies have been washed up."

The special correspondent of the Central News, telegraphing from Dunfanaghy, county Donegal, at eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, says :—

"I have just had a conversation with one of the Tory Islanders who is now here, and who has conversed with the survivors of the Wasp. When my informant last saw them they were in fair condition considering what they had gone through, and the wounds they had sustained by coming into contact with the rocks in their struggles to land. From what my informant gathered from the survivors, the ill-fated ship must, after running on the rock, have almost canted over on to the rocky shore, for one of the men actually saved himself by jumping from her rigging on to the rock without entering the water. The other survivors can hardly tell how they succeeded in getting to land. It was due, they think, more to the waves washing them up than to anything else. One of the seamen told the islander that the Wasp was due at Moville at noon on Monday. On Sunday the weather was so favourable, the wind being almost due west, that off Rathlin Obeirne steam was dispensed with, and she came along well under canvas from that point. The vessel's course was set when off Rathlin by the captain himself at eight o'clock on Sunday night; and this course, it is said, was kept scrupulously by the man at the wheel until Arran Island was reached. Here, however, the captain's attention was called to the fact that the ship lay too close to land, and it was suggested to him that the course should be altered so as to put her head more to sea. The captain came on deck and looked round, and, seeing that the land was well cleared, directed the couse to be continued until the forenoon watch from 4 to 8 a.m. At half-past three o'clock the Wasp was near Tory Island, and those on the watch saw clearly enough that they were bearing dangerously near land, especially as she was still under canvas. Strange to say, however, no effort was even now made to change her course, and about a quarter to four she struck full on an isolated rock that lies northward of the extreme west point of the island. The vessel staggered to leeward from the terrific effects of the shock, and all hands immediately rushed on deck. The captain took a hurried look round, and, seeing that it would be impossible to stand out to sea in order to clear another dangerous reef ahead with sail only, ordered the engineers to get up full steam. Unfortunately, however, the fires were banked, and it would have taken an hour or perhaps more to get up a sufficient supply of steam. This was soon realized, and the next order of the captain was to launch the two lifeboats, the quarter-boat, and the gig; but they had not been got beyond the davits when they were dashed to pieces by the tremendous waves which struck the vessel on the weather side. One of these waves struck the bridge, sweeping into the sea the captain and two officers, who were at the moment standing on it. The doomed vessel then seems to have been swept off the rock into the deep water, where she soon foundered. But little will be learned on this point, for after the disappearance of the officers all was confusion; the six men saved reaching shore more by good fortune than from efforts of their own or their comrades. The scene was terrible and heart-rending in the extreme; the cries of the drowning men being heard with fearful distinctness by the people at the lighthouse, two hundred yards away. With as little delay as possible, the assistant light-keeper, with one of his helpers, started in the direction of the wreck, meeting on their way two of the survivors, who had managed to drag themselves out of the waves, and, having recovered from their temporary exhaustion, were wending their way to the lighthouse. They turned back with the assistant keeper and his man, with the view of rendering what assistance might be possible. They discovered and assisted the other four survivors; but the appalling completeness of the catastrophe had, they found, been such as to render further efforts on their part useless.

"According to the testimony of the survivors and of local experts, the cause of this terrible disaster is not far to seek. The night was fine and clear, with a stiff breeze blowing, and there was nothing whatever to prevent the look-out seeing the course far ahead. The tide was flowing at the time, and the flood was going eastward, which should have helped the ship to keep clear of the island. Bearing these undoubted facts in mind, it is clear that the wreck was due to the fact that, with only her sails to move her, the Wasp went too close in shore, when it was incumbent on her to give the dangerous island a wide berth. She appears, however, to have gone as near to the land as if she had been under steam—a course of procedure attended at all times with great risks, even under ordinary circumstances and in ordinary waters.

"The rock on which the Wasp first struck lies about fifty yeards from the iron-bound shore; and in front of it, more to the seaward, there is another submerged rock, known as Bulligmore. This latter is marked on the chart, and between it and the shore steamers may and do pass; but a sailing ship, which to all intents and purposes the Wasp was at the time, should have stood outside the Bulligmore rock. Indeed, to ensure a passage reasonably free from risk, the Wasp should have been at least 400 yards outside the rock."

The names of the other officers belonging to the ship who were on board at the time the wreck took place, are :—Lieutenant and Commander John D. Nicholls, Lieutenant George H. King (for navigating duties), Sub-Lieutenant Thomas S. Guppy, and Engineer John W. Kerrigan.

THE CHOLERA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE correspondent of the *Times* at Rome, writing on September 17, says :—The sanitary surveillance of the Suez Canal, or in plain terms, quarantine at Suez, forms the subject of an article in Signor Crispi's newspaper, the *Riforma*. It calls upon Signor Mancini to address a circular to the Italian Ambassadors for communication to the Governments they are accredited to, setting forth the "absolute and urgent necessity in a sanitary conference to take measures for preserving Europe from invasions by the Asiatic morbus." The *Riforma* reminds its readers that the initiative regarding a sanitary conference was originally taken by Signor Mancini before "the need was so pressing as it is now." At the Conference of London, however, Germany took the question in hand. But the proposal made by Count Munster was rather to serve a political purpose than because of any sanitary preoccupations. Germany runs little risk from cholera at any time. The indirect injury German commerce receives through the appearance of the malady in other countries is slight. If the cholera then served Prince Bismarck's purpose for a moment to combat England, it is only natural he should forget all about it when he has obtained his end by other means; and, therefore, it is not strange that while so much is said regarding the meeting of the three Emperors there is no further talk about the sanitary conference. The *Riforma* continues :—

"But for Italy the thing is altogether different. Without the sad events of the day to remind us, we already knew that once the cholera has passed the Suez Canal Italy is one of the countries it is most likely first to fix upon; the climate, the geographical position, and the internal condition of the country favouring it. We also knew that without importation the cholera does not develop among us, and that it is now more than ever the Asiatic morbus par excellence. Last year it was only a miracle that saved us from the cholera imported into Egypt from India. We know perfectly well that on this question it will be difficult to come to an agreement with England, but while England cannot oblige the whole of Europe to run a great and permanent danger solely for her advantage, it may not be impossible to excogitate means which, while safeguarding the public health, may also render the least damage possible to the commerce of all European nations."

The *Riforma* concludes, "We, therefore, call upon Signor Mancini to officially solve the question of the sanitary conference and to solve it without delay."

Signor Crispi's ideas with regard to the means requisite for protecting a country from invasion by cholera were recently set forth in a letter addressed by that gentleman to the *Giornale di Sicilia* newspaper. In it he declared that it the Government "had hermetically closed the Alpine gates—se si fosser chiuse ermeticamente le porte delle Alpi,—cholera would not have penetrated." He went so far as to accuse the Government of cowardice in the face of foreign diplomacy for not having immediately done so. He pronounced the attitude of the Sicilian population which compelled the imposition first of ten and afterwards of 21 days' quarantine on all arrivals in the ports of that island, as wise and provident. Whatever means, therefore, as may seem to Signor Crispi's newspaper as not impossible for a sanitary conference to excogitate "for preserving Europe from invasions by the Asiatic morbus," it is certain that the only effectual means in his opinion will be the hermetically closing the Alpine gates—else cholera may appear on the other side. Signor Crispi is a power in Italy the Governmen is compelled at all times to take into account. The cry raised by the *Riforma* will probably be re-echoed by other papers, and in view of the long and unwavering opinions held by so prominent an Italian statesman as Signor Crispi I should be to blame if I refrained further from placing facts before you which respect and sorrow for the affliction under which Italy is suffering, and admiration for the splendid example the King has set, and the noble acts of self-sacrifice done by many, not only in Naples but in other parts of the peninsula, have induced me to pass over thus in silence. There are persons in Italy who will certainly consider this article eminently inopportune at the moment when such revelations are being made as appeared a day or two ago in *The Times* regarding Spezia, and as are filling during the Italian newspapers day by day concerning the permanent sanitary condition of Naples. On the other hand, however, the article may be considered eminently opportune, not only in the interests of England, but of those of Italy herself and of all Europe. It may be worthy of consideration as to whether this is not precisely the proper moment for summoning the sanitary conference the *Riforma* invokes. It is many years since so serious consideration all the dangers through cholera that threaten Europe—those from Italy as well as those from India—and how they can be guarded against and how removed. If India constitutes a permanent and independent menace of cholera towards all the world, Australia as well as Europe, the blow comes from a distance and can easily be averted by such measures as English experience has proved to be efficacious. But what has now been revealed, taken together with what was known before, proves that Italy is a permanent and independent danger to the sanitary welfare of Europe situated within her limits; a danger emitting [illegible] unceasingly and unrestricting and pollution which [illegible] 25 years of Liberal government and education [illegible] have done nothing to remove. The assertion made by the *Riforma* that without importation, [illegible] via the Suez Canal, cholera does not develop in Italy is contradicted by the most positive known facts. Without going back to the history of past centuries, cholera broke out spontaneously in Rome in 1837 and desolated the city. In 1848, when Venice was blockaded both by land and sea by the Austrians, and when [illegible] voices and hands through which it was impossible to pass (I quote from a letter published in the *Rassegna*), cholera, notwithstanding this complete isolation, broke out spontaneously in the city and carried off as many as four hundred persons a day. In 1854 back the natural cholera prevailed at Naples, and in 1866 it again broke out violently there, but the epidemic was, it is reported, of comparatively short duration. The year following, 1867, I had occasion to inform you recently, cholera broke out spontaneously at Albano, fourteen miles from Rome. It was attributed to a strangely-formed black cloud that was seen hovering over the town a few hours previously. The fearful ravages it committed were entirely confined to one side of the main street and those running from it, and it swept away rich and poor alike. These outbreaks were all anterior to the completion of the Suez Canal. Since it was opened, in December, 1869, cholera has appeared once in Italy. It broke out again spontaneously at Naples in 1873, and was imported thence into Rome. A woman brought some infected clothes from Naples and sold them to a soldier in the Cit[illegible] were from Naples and 97 fatal cases followed. Thanks, however, to prompt isolation of the sick, and skilful measures of precaution and prevention, the [illegible] malady was confined to a locality where it appeared. Perfect isolation was maintained, and nothing was heard of it in the city.

So much, therefore, with regard to the assertion "that without importation cholera does not develop in Italy;" and of what ripe materials there are ever ready at Naples alone, to say nothing of Spezia and other places, for spontaneous development, the Prime Minister and all the Naples papers—I should be more exact, perhaps, in saying the whole of the Italian press—have given abundant testimony within these last few days.

"Naples must be disemboweled" (*Bisogna sventrare Napoli*") exclaimed Signor Depretis, horrified at what he had seen, and he added "at whatever cost." "It is no exaggeration," says the *Opinione*, "to declare that Naples is a perennial outrage to civilization." "Why," asks the *Stampa*, "has this misfortune befallen us?" and answers, "Because we have here in Naples great hot-beds of infection; because we live in poor quarters in comparison to what exist in Paris; and because we read of with horror are clean and comfortable; because in addition to the bad drainage which makes our climate unhealthy 200,000 Neapolitans live in dirt, filth, and immorality, without light, without air, crowded together many in a room." *Fanfulla* describes that part of the city which must be disembowelled as subterranean Naples, as "the cloaca city where death triumphs," and concludes an article on this subject by exclaiming "*Basta per Dio!* don't let us give occasion for some foreign economist to repeat again that the Government of Naples is 'the negation of God.'" "Is it, perchance," asks the *Liberta*, "only known now that some quarters of Naples represent and are all that is most lurid, disgusting, and pestiferous, and yet 24 years have passed without our having done anything to destroy these centres of immorality, filth, mud, and death?" These quotations, from among many others I might send you, are more than sufficient. Naples is a hot-bed of infection. With such centres of spontaneous combustion where at any and every quiet moment the approach of the slightest inflammable matter makes a conflagration, it is not wonderful if Italy looks forward with fear to the possible importation of cholera, and knowing the ready points of contact she possesses and presents for the spread of the current of infection, should desire to bring about the means for hermetically closing the Suez Canal as Signor Crispi would have hermetically closed the Alpine passes. This is easily understood, but it affords no excuse for laying England under the accusation made against her last year and likely to be repeated this, of being the means for spreading that contagion of which the European focus lies within Italy's borders, or of desiring to obtain the means for paralysing English commerce and trade of all the world, by the application of quarantine restrictions of the kind which have now worked and are still working so much evil to Italy, both hygienically and commercially.

The fearful revelations now published concerning the permanent hygienic condition of Naples have, however, deeply moved the consciences of this country. An universal feeling prevails that the hot-beds of pestilence Naples and some other places, but Naples especially, present, must be purged without delay and without [illegible] cost. Let Italy do this and she may be sure England will second her efforts in every true and effectual way science can suggest for preventing the importation of cholera from India. But sanitary pro-occupations and considerations alone must prevail, to the absolute exclusion of political aims and ambitious views of Mediterranean domination.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer." For it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where. Price 4s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 52, Manchester-road, London.

CHINA AND THE FRENCH WIG TRADE.

THE troubles in China (writes a correspondent of the *Times*) are unfavourably affecting one of the most important minor industries of Marseilles, and may interfere with female heads all over Europe in a way their owners little expect :—

China (the correspondent says) has ceased to send hair to France, whether because its export has been interdicted by authority or because Chinese dealers in the article are too patriotic to deal with their enemies has not yet been ascertained. The Iraoudady which arrived last month from Hongkong, brought only three bales of this interesting merchandise, and the Sindh, which arrived last week brought but a single case. Marseilles is the principal human hair market in Europe. The imports average 80,000 kilogrammes (about 80 tons,) of which fully one-half come from China. For the rest, Italy supplies 22,000, Cochin-China 1,347, the English East Indies 2,000, Japan 538, Algeria 431, Turkey 98, Austria 57, and Spain 13 kilogrammes. Thus China, Cochin-China, and Japan furnish a greater quantity than Italy, which was formerly almost the sole source of supply. As education extends, it becomes increasingly difficult to persuade young women in Europe to part with their tresses. The only parts of France where any can still be procured are Brittany and Auvergne. The trade has grown enormously. In 1865 the imports into Marseilles were no more than 17,000 kilogrammes, but since "plaits" came into vogue the demand for hair has created not alone a large commerce, but an important industry. There is something almost appalling in the idea of 80 tons of perukes, plaits, and false fronts. France, however, profits by it, and wigs all the world—certainly all the women in Central Europe. This is proved by a curious and suggestive calculation. Marseilles reserves for its own consumption 3,000 kilogrammes, of which 300 are made into perukes for men and 2,700 into postiches for women. Now, as one kilogramme of hair makes on the average ten coiffures, it is evident that the sale of postiches must be at the rate of 27,000 a year; and as a postiche lasts three years, it follows, further, that 81,000 women in Marseilles—pretty nearly the whole of the female adult population—must be wearers of false hair, in one shape or another. Applying the like rule to the balance of the hair imported into Marseilles, we find that, after deducting the same proportion for the wigs of men, there remains for the use of the fair sex in France and elsewhere 70,000 kilogrammes—equal to an annual sale of 700,000 postiches. Hence the number of women who procure their false hair directly or indirectly from the Marseilles must be upwards of two millions. But as Marseilles, though the great mart, is not the only place to which human hair is consigned, there are probably many more bewigged women in Europe than these figures denote. But unless there be a speedy reconciliation between France and China they are likely to find the cost of their coiffures a much more serious item than heretofore. It is nothing new for common events to create great perturbation; but even M. Jules Ferry, who [illegible] is prepared for everything, can probably little expected that his policy of adventure in China would cause a crisis in the wig market, raise the price of chignons and perukes all over Europe, and seriously injure an important French interest.

TERRIBLE FALL OVER AN ALPINE PRECIPICE.

"ABOUT three weeks ago a German professor, Herr Dreikorn, of Mannheim, disappeared while making a tour on the Alps of Vorarlberg, near the Lake of Constance. It was conjectured that an accident had befallen him, and the surmise has now been verified by the discovery of his body at the foot of the precipitous western side of the Widderstein Mountain. Professor Dreikorn, who was proceeding through the mountains from Bregenz to Lindau, appears to have lost his way in a mist, and to have fallen over the mountain-side into the valley below a distance of upwards of 600 ft. When discovered the body was in an advanced state of decomposition and the medical examination showed that the deceased had in his fall suffered mortal injuries, including broken limbs, ribs, and skull. The fact that his watch was still ticking had disappeared excited suspicions of foul play; but these were set at rest when it was discovered that his cash, amounting to 130 marks in gold and silver coin, was still in his pockets. On the body being lifted a piece of paper was found, with a few words in pencil to the following effect :—"Telegraph ,professor Dreikorn, Mannheim. My last thoughts are of antonie and mother. Terrible fall."

THE POPE AND THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

IT has been known for some time that the danger of cholera had induced the Pope to address a remarkable letter to his Secretary of State, Cardinal Jacobini, announcing his resolutions in case the epidemic should reach the Eternal City. The *Fremdenblatt* gives the text of the letter, the translation of which is as follows :—

"Signor Cardinal,—The dreadful scourge of the Asiatic malady which first appeared among the neighbouring French nation has invaded many parts of northern and southern Italy. Though it crept in slowly, and still creeps along slowly, it has brought ruin and desolation in the unhappy town of Naples. Providence has to this day accorded its special protection to the town of Rome by saving it from that scourge. We have thanked, and continue to thank, God, with a full heart, for His mercy. His voices and His tokens and hands to the Father of all Mercies for that, at the mediation of the exalted Virgin and the glorious patron Saints. He had kept this scourge from our homes. But on account of the many wrongs which excite the displeasure of Divine Justice, and on account of the nearness of the places affected by the illness, we are not without anxiety for our town, to which we are attached by special love. We find it too impossible to remain indifferent in the face of the danger. We, therefore, with this letter to you in order to inform you of our intentions and to charge you with the accomplishment of them. We know that with zeal and prudent foresight measures have been taken by the municipal board of public affairs that the epidemic, if it really should make its appearance, should not find the town unprepared. We, too, animated by the wish to be prepared for the help of our beloved people of Rome, have decided to open a hospital and to maintain it at our cost, and, moreover, in the neighbourhood of the Vatican, because in this way it will be easy for us to visit those attacked by the illness and to console them. This hospital will be destined exclusively for the quarters of the town nearer to us like that of the Borgo and of Trastevere. Our will is that the administration of it should be confined to our Majordomo, and the direction of it to the Chevalier Consolini, Professor Alexander Cecarelli and Dr. Raggero Valentin. Difficult as our present position is, yet confiding in Divine Providence and in the magnanimity of the Catholic world, we destine for this purpose the sum of 100,000 francs. It will be your task, Signor Cardinal, that this our will, inspired by that Christian love which, following the example of the Divine Master, gives its life for its brethren is carried out in the most useful and satisfactory manner. If then, which God forbid, the scourge should take root among us too and things get worse, we reserve to ourselves, as far as possible, an opportunity to dispose likewise of our Lateran Pontifical Palace. Receive in the meantime, as a pledge of our sincere attachment, our apostolic blessing.

"From the Vatican, Sept. 10, 1884.

LEO P.P. ROME 13."

MDME PATTI.

HERR STRAKOSCH, writing from Norway to the *Times* with reference to the musical training of Mdme. Patti, gives some interesting particulars of the early years of the famous prima donna. He says :—

In October, 1843, in Vicenza, Italy, I give a concert at which Clotilda, the sister of Adelina, appeared. The child Adelina was then six months old; and from that time on, with a few exceptions mentioned later on, I was constantly with Adelina Patti until her marriage to the Marquis de Caux. She was, so to say, born in and to the opera. Her mother was singing Norma when she took herself compelled to leave the stage before the last act; shortly after Patti's baby voice was heard. The child was with her mother at the opera even when a baby, and at the age of three years her father went to New York for a concert tour in that city. She could herself, when only four years old, sing many of the most difficult operatic airs almost to perfection, incredible as this may seem. Besides her mother and sisters, she had the great artists of that day. I then, her brother-in-law, taking care that she should lose no opportunity of doing so. One day Max Maretzek, successor to Signor Patti as director, was to give a charity benefit at Trippler's Hall, for which operatic artists [illegible] would take part. Then and there, in 1850, Adelina Patti, not yet eight years of age, made her first public appearance, singing the "Rondo" from "Sonnambula," and Jenny Lind's "Echo Song."

Soon afterwards the child appeared at the concerts of Ole Bull, and subsequently made a tour in the West Indies. All this time she was studying very closely.

She made her début on the 24th of November, 1859, under my management, having one single piano and one orchestral with my then conductor, Signor E. Muzio. She had on that first night the phenomenal success which has but continued and augmented ever since. During a period of nine years I was never absent for a day from her father and herself, nor failed to study with her. I was her sole vocal and musical instructor. During that time I had the honour of presenting her to the London public and the principal European capitals, her first appearance in London taking place on the 14th of May, 1861. And, by the by I had no little difficulty in effecting an arrangement with the veteran manager, Mr. Gye, whose fame as an opera director will never die. I only succeeded in making an engagement which compelled Patti to sing three nights without pay, Gye reserving the right to engage her five seasons on his own terms. He paid her the first season £150 a month, she to sing eight times—not quite £20 a night. Times have changed since then. Adelina Patti had really so exceptional a talent that she would probably have achieved all that she has without me, or even more with a more competent teacher; but I must claim most positively that I was her only teacher for a year previous to her début until her marriage.

THE EASTWARD POSITION.

A CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Stubbs) and the Dean of Chester (Dr. Howson) through the introduction by the former into the cathedral services of the eastward position during the Prayer of Consecration —a position which was not adopted by the late Dr. Jacobson, nor by any Bishop or Dean of Chester since 1662. Writing to the Bishop, the Dean says :—

"My motive for writing these lines is that there is at this time a reason for great perplexity and serious anxiety. In regard to the priest's position in saying the Consecration Prayer in the service for the administration of the holy communion, I have always followed in the cathedral and elsewhere the custom which was nearly, if not quite, universal in the Church of England when I was ordained. Moreover, when questions began to be raised on this subject in connection with religious doctrine I studied them with great care, and the result was a clear and decided conviction that the customary method was in harmony with the true history and meaning of the Prayer Book. My reasons also for these convictions have been published by me at some length. Thus, your adoption of a different rule in the cathedral will in two respects place me in a very grave difficulty, which I am sure you will take into your friendly consideration. The statutes of the cathedral impose upon me the responsibility of regulating its services. If I had introduced novelties in this respect the case would have been different; but in this matter we have simply done in this cathedral what I believe has been done by every Bishop and Dean of Chester since 1662; and knowing how thoroughly you share my appreciation of your late Bishop's learning and acuteness, I need not hesitate to add that his opinion and practice in regard to this question were very decided. Thus, I am very anxious for the continuance of our cathedral services without any imputation of blame. But, inasmuch as I am committed to certain published arguments on this subject, I am placed in a position quite different from that which would be occupied by any other English dean under similar circumstances; I am obliged to take into account the duty which I owe to others beyond the cathedral and the diocese of Chester. If I were reduced to silence in regard to this question, I might, without any change of opinion, be brought under the charge of inconsistency or cowardice. Thus, I hope I may take a recognized freedom of utterance in this matter, as well as a recognized freedom of action. I know you do not wish to restrict me in either respects. But let me add that I have no desire not to appear at any time, or in any way, wanting in respect towards your office or towards yourself personally. My earnest desire not to fail in this part of my obvious duty is, in fact, one of my motives for laying this letter before you."

The Bishop's reply is as follows :—

"I thank you very much for the kind language of your letter. I am sure that however much we may differ on the point which is the subject of it, no such difference will have the effect of diminishing our old friendly feeling or of hindering our working together. I am sorry that any opinion or practice of mine should cause you any uneasiness. But, as we do not think alike on this point, I am sure you will do me the justice of believing that I have reasons which seem to me to be sufficient. It would give me great pain if I thought it likely that my example would be pleaded in any way that would derogate from such authority as the statutes give you over those who minister in the cathedral. I simply exercise what I conceive to be my lawful liberty. I sincerely hope that you will regard yourself as quite free to make your opinion known in any manner that may seem best to you. So far as I am concerned, the matter ends with this letter."

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury).
THE BEST REMEDY for DISORDERED STOMACH, DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from the mandrake, is a substitute of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'SSULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.
Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to it in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. Delicate ladies and the gentlemen who cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" is prepared only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting diseases, nervous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists every where. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the wrong actings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the well-earned reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether it better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of confirmation of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

WANTED, for the BURMAH STATE RAILWAY, a CHARGEMAN for the erecting shop. Salary Rs. 6-8 a day. Testimonials to be sent to undersigned.

G. E. THOMAS,
Loco. Superintendent, Insein.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

DORSET COUNTY SCHOOL.
NEAR DORCHESTER.
VISITOR.—The BISHOP of SALISBURY.
HEAD MASTER.—The Rev. T. RUSSELL WRIGHT, M.A. (late Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge.)
School site of 10 acres, most healthily situated.
School Chapel, Fives Court, Chemical Laboratory, Carpenter's shop.
Boys receive kind treatment and personal attention.
Three Terms.
Fees £33 to £44 per annum.
Boys can remain during holidays on payment of a moderate additional fee.
For prospectus apply to A. HAYNES, Esq., Powerstock, Dorsetshire, England.

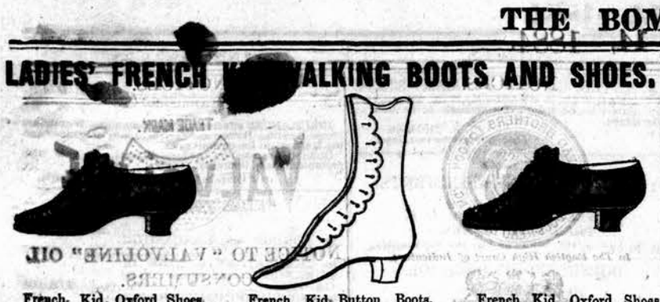
KANNY AND CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 9, MEADOW-STREET,
Next door to
MR. D. MACROPOLO,
The Tobaconist.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.
No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z." care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
SEWERAGE WORKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 2,000 casks of PORTLAND CEMENT to be delivered at the Municipal

LADIES' FRENCH KID WALKING BOOTS AND SHOES.



French Kid Oxford Shoes, well finished, very serviceable, Cash Rs. 11-8, Credit Rs. 12-8.

French Kid Button Boots, best English made, Cash Rs. 15-8, Credit Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 18.

French Kid Oxford Shoes by the best French Makers, Cash Rs. 12-12, Credit Rs. 14.

Evening Dress and House Shoes from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12. Children's Kid Button Boots, Walking and House Shoes always in stock.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a pattern boot or the outline of the foot on paper as a guide for size.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

CHAMPAGNE.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE,
Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,
DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain the *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE
BOMBAY.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA,
AND OTHER
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
ORIGINAL PHOSPHORUS PILLS
ARE THE BEST REM... MARKABLE.

THE Restorative power of Phosphorus ... Cures are effected by the following ... resisted all other medicines. In these forms Phosphor... is a harmless ... its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS ..., No. 1. ... able relief when the ... system is jaded and ... exhaustion. In cases of de... temporary nervous ... its EXHILARATING and ENER... pondency and grie... most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3. ... valuable Restorative. It acts as a ... nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER to the ... nal cord, and to the ... presided over by them. It gives tone to functions, ... ERVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the ... whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA, No. 6. This Pill is especially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional impotence in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

PHOSPHORUS ... ANTHARIDES ... This Pill is especially ... Chronic Urethral ... discharges in Atonic ... of the Bladder, and in the same ca... PHOSPHORUS and NUX-VOMICA PILL ... useful.

COMPOUND ...ORUS PILL, Composed of Ph... s, Iron, Quinine and ...mica. This is an invalu... remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brain-workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases, this is a powerful RESTORATIVE.

CAUTION.—Messrs. H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby's genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark and Signature of their Firm.

KIRBY'S SAL MINERALIS,
A TASTELESS APERIENT SALT,
AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR
FRIEDRICHSALL, PULLNA, HUNGARIAN AND OTHER MINERAL WATERS.

This salt is more convenient, portable, and efficient than the German Waters. It may be taken in all cases in which they are beneficial. As an aperient it is SIMPLE, MILD, SAFE and EFFECTUAL. For GOUT, GOUTEY and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS and in PLETHORIC CONDITIONS of the System; TORPID LIVER and PILES, it is the BEST Aperient. For Habitual Constipation it is a good remedy.

AGENTS.—Messrs. LYELL & Co., Allahabad; Messrs TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona. Messrs. SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Bombay.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind awarded Certificate and Prize Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.

Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Wasting Diseases, Anxiety and Excitement, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary & Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons.

Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—C. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplied a deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this reparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective power*—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—J. B. STEVENS, Esq., Roehampton.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces appetite and a healthy digestion." "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced number of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, SOUTH HILL PARK ROAD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has caused its several Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.
SECOND EDITION
OF THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA VIA THE PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore to Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Baypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungaoad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow Jeypore, Agra, Mattra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Somapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *viâ* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through Kulu Valley).
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY.....	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS.....	Higginbotham & Co., and Grant Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co	LONDON.....	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DEOLALEE.....	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.		

GLENLIVET WHISKY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET."

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA,
SILVER PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.
Office open from 8 to 6, for any person desiring to make an engagement.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale:—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings complete, in leather case	Rs.	1,135
D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case	"	725
D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case ...	"	575
D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do.	"	400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

SPIRITS IN JARS.

		Rs.	a
Scotch Whisky	(per gallon)	9	0
Irish Whisky	do.	9	0
Cognac *	do.	10	12
Cognac * *	do.	11	8
Cognac * * *	do.	13	8
Cognac * * * * *	do.	15	8
Jars	(Capacity one gallon) ... ... each	2	0
Jars	(" two ") ... ... each	3	0
Jars	(" four ") ... ... each	4	0
Plated Lock Taps...	.. .. each	4	8

The Jars may be returned for re-filling.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

IMPORTANT FACT AS TO BELTING.

AT the Bath and West of England Show held at Maidstone from the 2nd to the 6th June, various Belts were in use on the machinery in motion there. On the 4th about noon the rain came on, and continued up to the close of the Show on the 6th. During the whole of the rain out in the open, one of Gandy's Patent American Cotton Belts continued to do it work satisfactorily, driving a set of Messrs. Taylor and Meats' three throw pumps. This was the only Belt that continued to work in the rain. All the Leather and Rubber Belts had to be taken off owing to their inability to drive in wet weather. This fact alone speaks volumes. How long will it take to convince Englishmen (the Americans are already convinced) that the Gandy Belt is the CHAMPION BELT of the World?

[illegible], Queen Victoria St., London, and Baltimore, U. S. A.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.

Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Steel ditto. ditto.
Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

[*NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1884.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1884 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRESENTING SOME OF THE
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
OF
BOMBAY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shilling

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TURNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Building, King St. Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

HORSES.—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCHES OF ARAB HORSES, PER S.S. SIMLA & SAFARA, FROM BUSSORAH.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents, and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and choice lot of SUPERIOR HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDI HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Roadsters, Galloways, Ponies, &c., belonging to different Owners.

Grand Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505, Oct. 13, 1884.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1795,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, Managon.

USE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP

TABLETS 6d. & 1s. BOXES 1s. 6d.

PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES. PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX, SCARLET FEVER. W. V. WRIGHT & CO. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

NOTICES.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. } C. MARCKS & CO. { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.

In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	Rs.	125 0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash		110 0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...		750 0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and		95 0
We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repairs executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.		

C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN

SHAFTING AND COUPLINGS.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING requires no turning.
It has a dark-blue skin—20% stronger than bright shafting, and at same time about half the cost.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING requires no keys or bolts. Simplest Coupling yet introduced.

SOLE MAKERS: KIRKSTALL FORGE Co., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS.
TANKS,
ETC.

BRIDGES, IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

CONTRACTORS FOR
ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE
CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.

These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

AMERICAN ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN: Five Stops (with Automatic Swell) ..	—	..Rs. 400
Do. UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE: Twelve Stops	...	... „ 600
Do. CHURCH MODEL BY MASON AND HAMLIN, 12 Stops, including Octave Coupler and Sub-Bass with Patent Swell	...	... „ 650
Do. ORGAN BY SMITH: very handsome, 11 Stops (as illustrated above)	...	... „ 400
Do. do. do. 13 Stops	...	... „ 650
Do. do. BY ESTEY: Four Stops	...	... „ 300
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN: Compass, 3 Octaves and Notes ...	...	... „ 120

HARMONIUMS.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM:
FIVE ROWS OF VIBRATORS, WITH EIGHTEEN STOPS. Rs. 800.
(Specially made for India.)

DOUBLE DIAPASON SOLID ORGAN HARMONIUM:
16 STOPS, 2 KNEE SWELLS (A VERY POWERFUL INSTRUMENT), Rs. 550.
(The above is specially made for India, and is secured with Brass clamps at the corners.)

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves..	Rs. 100	In handsome Rose-wood, with 7 Stops ...	... Rs. 300
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves..	„ 120	In Oak, 8 Stops	... „ 300
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves..	„ 160	In handsome Walnut, 8 Stops, zinc bottom..	... „ 350
Solid Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator..	„ 180	In Ebony and Gold do. do. ...	... „ 450

New Detailed Catalogues free by Post.

S. ROSE & Co., 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (next door to National Bank),
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

THE NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.

IN SILVER, Rs. 35, 30, 28, 18, 16

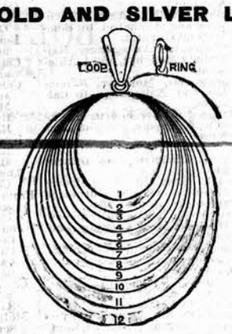
IN GOLD, Rs. 200, 185, 110, 90, 80, 55, 45.

A Large Assortment of Very Pretty Neck-Chains, of various Patterns, from Rs. 14 to 55.

DEAD GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.

SILVER LOCKETS.

Plain.		Engraved.	
Rs. 5	No 1	Rs. 7	
„ 6	2	„ 8	
„ 7	3	„ 9	
„ 8	4	„ 10	
„ 9	5	„ 11	
„ 11	6	„ 13	
„ 12	7	„ 14	
„ 13	8	„ 15	
„ 14	9	„ 17	
„ 15	10	„ 18	
„ 17	11	„ 20	
„ 20	12	„ 22	



GOLD LOCKETS.

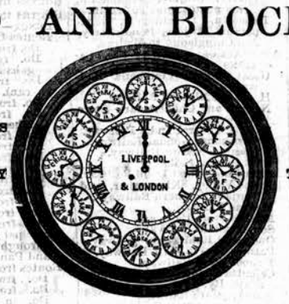
Plain.		Engraved.	
Rs. 23	No. 1	Rs. 25	
„ 26	2	„ 28	
„ 30	3	„ 33	
„ 33	4	„ 36	
„ 38	5	„ 42	
„ 42	6	„ 46	
„ 48	7	„ 52	
„ 54	8	„ 58	
„ 60	9	„ 64	
„ 66	10	„ 72	
„ 80	11	„ 85	
„ 95	12	„ 100	

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY
TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,



(RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES
THE ROYAL FAMILY
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

NOTICES.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."
The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

NOTICE TO "VALVOLINE" OIL CONSUMERS.

AS we do not sell to merchants or dealers we caution manufacturers and users of steam power who desire to purchase the original and only genuine "Valvoline" Oils, to order only of our authorised Agents.

The use of our word, Trade Mark, "Valvoline," is being pirated by competitors to sell imitations of our celebrated Oils which are solely manufactured by us in America.

Also see that every cask and smaller package is branded with LEONARD and ELLIS' name, as all other Oils will be found much inferior on using and comparing them carefully.

LEONARD AND ELLIS,
New York and London.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE

Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.

The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,
With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish*, where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size.....Rs. 60
Do. do. large size..... „ 110
The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

SIDE DISHES.
BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.
Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure.
The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.
Per set of four dishes. Cash ... ...Rs. 250
Per pair, forming eight dishes ... ... „ 150

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces—*viz.*, the cover, the triflanged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.
Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful article.
Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs. 100

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.
This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.
Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

Catalogues of Platedware will be sent, post free, on application to
COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN, M.D., *Physician to the Hospital.*
"The value of DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases of an exhaustive character, has been established the world of medicine; but, in addition to it a remedy of great power in the treatment of any Affections of the Throat and Larynx, in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken adily, and with marked benefit.'

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84

WACHTER & Co. PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL CHARTER COMMISSIONERS

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE.

PATRONS:
H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
THE SHIPPERS have received ROYAL WARRANTS of appointment.
Copies thereof may be seen at their Offices.
The Calcutta Jurors awarded WACHTER & Co. the highest honours.
We offer their Wine "Royal Charter" to the Public at Rs. 58 per dozen quarts and Rs. 61 per 2 dozen pints.
Less Discount for Cash 5 per cent.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in iron bound case.
Orders, enclosing remittance, £10-10 (which includes the whole) to be sent to
T. R. GRIMES,
53, New Bond St., London, W.
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Extensive Show Rooms for Lamps, Table Glass, China, Electro Plate, &c.
Descriptive Catalogue free.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI et Cie., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.